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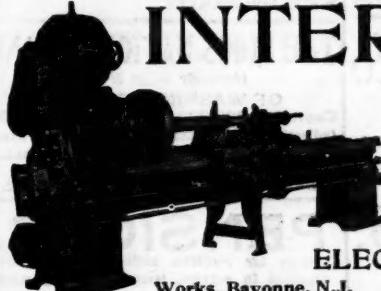
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From a gentleman who is described as one of the ablest Republican members of the U.S. Senate the New York Sun has obtained the outlines of the most interesting of all the various schemes which have been proposed concerning the future status of the Philippine Islands. It is, in brief, that the islands shall be forever removed from the field of international politics by neutralizing them and placing them on a basis which shall, by the common consent of the great powers, exempt them from the chances of war. It is pointed out that to neutralize the islands in the manner suggested would remove a cause of anxiety not only from this Government, but from the leading nations of Europe. To render this plan practical, of course, no military base could be utilized in these islands by any nation, not even the United States; and since, under the neutralization arrangement, the Philippines could not be seized by any power the American Government would be under no necessity of defending them. The altruistic project here proposed is highly attractive, and if made effective might solve a problem which, if continued in its present form, seems likely to be a troublesome factor in Oriental affairs for many years to come. We do not contend that the scheme is impracticable or undesirable. Nevertheless, there are certain aspects of the scheme which are worthy of brief consideration. The increasing rivalry between the Orient and the Occident is one of competing civilizations with opposing religions, opposing ideals of government and of morals. If these rival civilizations should, in perfect good faith, agree in a program pledging the absolute neutrality of the Philippines against aggression from any of the contracting powers, upon what could the world depend to guarantee that agreement in a controversy based upon the fundamental differences between the religious institutions of the East and those of the West? Various students of Oriental conditions have expressed the opinion that future competitions in the Far East, commercial, industrial and educational, will be drawn more and more closely along the line of demarcation between the religions of opposing civilizations, and in that event any durable neutralization of the Philippines would be difficult, if not impossible. The policy of neutralization in Europe has not removed the military burdens of the countries thus affected. Switzerland, with her neutrality pledged by the neighboring powers, is nevertheless a nation in arms, and with a population of less than 4,000,000 maintains a military establishment with a war strength of more than 240,000 men. Belgium, another neutralized country, with a population of but little more than 6,000,000, keeps her forces at a war strength of 175,000. Denmark maintains a war strength of more than 90,000 on a population of about 3,000,000, and the Netherlands, with a population of less than 6,000,000, maintains a war strength of nearly 200,000. If the experience of these neutralized nations counts for anything, it means that a similar agreement among the great powers with regard to the Philippines would justify the Filipinos in maintaining a military establishment with a war strength of at least 200,000. Considering the racial, religious and intellectual condition of the islanders, and considering the fact that the archipelago is rapidly becoming the scene of aggressive missionary exploitation both from the East and from the West, an international agreement that permitted them to center their energy and resources in the development of military strength would, in conceivable emergencies, prove a menace to the peace of the world.

Archbishop Harty, the head of the Catholic Church in the Philippines, who is now in the United States on a business mission, brings an encouraging story of religious and educational progress in the islands. The Archbishop, whose influence has been a steady and uplifting force ever since he entered the archipelago in 1903,

frankly declares that the United States has improved the entire government and school system of the islands, and is diffusing broadcast a knowledge of our language and doing immense good by impressing upon the native mind the dignity of labor. When asked whether he favored the abandonment of the islands by the United States, the Archbishop, with much feeling, replied: "Most decidedly not. It would be a burning disgrace. Yes, disgrace. I want to use that word. It would be a shame. Give me permission to state also as my decided opinion that the brightest page in American history will be that recording the operations of this Government in the Philippines. My belief is that in time the Filipinos may turn Japan to Christianity. These Filipinos are the pearl of the Orient. Just think—six million Christians in, we may say, the heart of Asia! Yes, and I do not feel I am optimistic! I believe that the Filipinos will finally convert the Japanese, and the Japanese will in due time convert Asia." Still more interesting is Archbishop Harty's opinion of the work and influence of the American troops who have served in the Philippines. "Let me say before I forget it," he stated to the Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript, "that it is impossible to speak too highly of the general conduct of the American soldiers in the islands. It has been excellent, when we consider the surrounding conditions, from Gen. Leonard Wood down to the humblest private. The rank and file deserve the gratitude of the American people, as well as that of the people of the islands for what they have accomplished in a strange land, among a strange people, speaking a strange language. General Wood has developed a great deal. His grasp of the situation is firm and broad, but his administration is tactful and kindly in spirit. His influence over the soldiers is positive, and the wholesome impression his rule has made upon the natives will not be obliterated for a long time."

In reply to criticisms of the system of promotion employed in the Artillery Corps and particularly in relation to the varying severity of the examinations required in individual cases, General Murray, Chief of Artillery, says that it is true that when an applicant for promotion has practically a perfect record in the Service it is the policy to give him a mild oral examination. On the contrary, when there exists a defect in his record it is the intention to make the examination of such a character that it will thoroughly probe the defect if it exists or prove its non-existence. One of the criticisms made is that certain officers "simply walk by the Board of Examination" and that thereby is lost an opportunity for weeding out of the Service undesirable material. This is the point which the Chief explains and shows that the present system has entirely the opposite result. The necessity for the filling of forty-three vacancies in the corps, of which fifteen were assigned to the Field and the remaining to the Coast Artillery, has resulted in 118 applications for the Field Artillery and only twenty for the coast service. Under the circumstances it was thought best for the purpose of readjusting the proportion of applications to postpone the competitive from April 10 to May 15. Meanwhile there has been sent to every division commander, in this country by mail and in the Philippines by cable, a circular explaining the situation in the hope that some of the applicants for the Field would see the advisability of changing their choice and giving themselves a relatively better chance for selection. The answers are now beginning to come in and appear to warrant that by the time the examinations are held the applications will be more closely fitted in number to the number of vacancies to be filled. It had been suggested that the examinations should proceed and that the men of the highest standing be given their choice. General Murray, however, pointed out that there were two boards of examination and that it was impossible that with differing subjects the two could mark those examined on the same basis.

Major Edmund K. Webster, U.S.A., who was detailed to make last year's inspection of the organized militia of Maine, makes the timely suggestion that the twelve companies of Infantry of that State situated on or near the coast be organized into Coast Artillery. Such an arrangement deserves prompt consideration, for the reason that it would enable the National Guard of the State to provide an excellent support for the Coast Artillery of the Army in time of war. Major Webster makes the above recommendation in a report to the Adjutant General of the Army, which also includes the following: "The militia laws place the minimum number of enlisted men in a company at fifty, and the National Guard headquarters issue arms, equipments and uniforms only for that number. It is believed that the efficiency of the regiments would be greatly increased if the minimum number of men in the companies was set at sixty-five, and the company commanders allowed to recruit their companies to eighty-five when possible. Steps should be taken to increase the attendance at inspections and drills. Company commanders should be relieved of the responsibility for property lost by enlisted men by making the men pay for property lost by them through carelessness. It is earnestly recommended that steps be taken at once to perfect the authorized hospital corps organization, and equip the men as called for in General Orders No. 23, current series, War Department. The State should also have on hand sufficient medical supplies to properly equip the two regiments. It is recommended that the medical officers of the guard be fur-

nished with a more liberal supply of standard books on military hygiene and camp sanitation."

The recent epidemic of typhoid fever on the battleship Connecticut which, happily, was unattended by any fatality, affords a conclusive argument for providing a modern hospital ship for each fleet of the Navy, as has more than once been urged by Surgeon General Rixey. The outbreak of fever on the Connecticut made it necessary to detach the ship from the fleet, which had assembled in West Indian waters for winter drill and target practice, and send her clear back to the New York Navy Yard, where the stricken members of her crew could enjoy the bracing effects of a cooler climate and more effective medical treatment and nursing than was possible on shipboard in the tropics. The result was that the ship's routine was completely disarranged, and she was obliged to make a long and expensive cruise to northern waters, whereas, if a hospital ship had been present with the fleet the sick could have been transferred to it and brought north, leaving the Connecticut on the target range to complete her training program. The enforced withdrawal of a battleship from the field of operations in time of war because of the accumulation of men disabled by wounds or disease might bring about a national disaster. It is to guard against such a peril that the hospital ship is primarily designed. The need of adding hospital ships to the fleet has been clearly demonstrated in time of peace by the experience of the Connecticut, but whether we shall profit by that simple lesson or wait until it is burned into the public conscience by the flames of war remains to be seen.

Although originally in favor of building the Panama Canal by contract under the supervision of a civil engineer of wide practical experience, the Scientific American regards the transfer of the work to the Engineer Corps of the Army as a wise solution of the problem. "There is an end of resignations, once and for all," remarks our contemporary, "for the military man cannot desert his work if he would, and his pride is such that he would not if he could. In professional ability, theoretical and executive, there is no finer body of engineers in the world than those of the Army. Through all the many decades in which they have been planning and superintending the construction of great national works, there is scarcely an instance to be found of collusion between the engineer and the contractors, and these few cases have been visited with speedy and condign punishment. Under the Army engineers, the work will be executed with the highest professional intelligence, with the thoroughness which characterizes all the Army engineer's work, and with the most scrupulous fidelity in the handling of the national finances. That it may take somewhat longer than if it were executed under contract and civilian professional oversight is probable; but the nation may at least have the satisfaction of knowing that it has seen the last of these all too-frequent resignations and the frequent and demoralizing changes of base and policy which have so delayed the progress of the canal."

Our excellent contemporary, the Bluejacket, makes a timely protest against the misrepresentation, deliberate or otherwise, to which enlisted men of the Navy are so often subjected by writers for the daily press. "The false light in which the bluejacket is so often presented to the public," says the journal named, "is largely due to the ignorant purveyor of news who seizes the opportunity to be flippant and funny at the expense of men who cannot defend themselves without a breach of discipline. It is the reporter of this ilk who has fastened upon the navymen the ridiculous name of 'Jackie,' it is this same breed of newspaper men who seize the least possible pretext for a florid 'write-up' of a trivial misdemeanor if a U.S. sailor is the culprit, and who never fail to magnify the case against him; and it is this 'smart Aleck' kind of a journalist who is, through his exaggerations and misrepresentations, largely responsible for the barring out of the uniform from places of public amusement, and for the attitude of the police in such instances as the arrest of the men from the New Jersey."

The invitation of the War Department to governors of coastwise states to detail organizations for a tour of duty at harbor forts is most heartily favored by the troops of the states concerned. The only drawback, however, will be the dates selected for the desired instruction. In this the War Department would do well to consult the military authorities of the several states as to the time best available for their troops to perform duty at harbor forts instead of deciding upon an arbitrary date for all states. In New York, for example, the best time for the camp season is in June, while some other states prefer July or August. Much more satisfactory work can be obtained by leaving the selection of the camp date to each state than otherwise, and it is hoped that the War Department will take this fact into careful consideration.

Arrangements are being made by the War Department to proceed with the abandonment of Fort Duchesne at the earliest possible moment. Troops F and M, of the 5th Cavalry, will proceed to station to Fort Apache and will be followed by Companies G and H, 29th Infantry. Only a sufficient number of men will be left at the abandoned post to ensure the safety of Government property.

The belief prevails in various quarters that popular sentiment in favor of an increase in Army pay would be much stronger if the public at large realized what heavy burdens of expense are imposed upon officers by frequent changes of station. Comparisons are sometimes made with supposedly similar conditions in civil life, or in civil branches of the Government, it being stated that the Government pays the traveling expenses of the officer or employee, but not of his family. The inference from this is that the officer has the option of leaving his family at home. There is no such option and there is no such home. There are many traveling men in civil life, and there are many officers and employees of the civil branches of the Government whose duties require them to travel, but almost without exception there is some central point, some headquarters where the home of the family can be located. "There is no such condition in the Army," said Capt. Johnson Hagood, Art. Corps, U.S.A., in a recent discussion of the pay question. "Officers are liable to be ordered for duty in any part of the United States, Alaska, the Philippines, Cuba, Honolulu, or Porto Rico. When they leave one point, they leave it for good, with no expectation of ever returning to that point. The average rate of change is one move a year. I have had fewer moves relatively than almost any officer I know. Yet I have changed station nine times in ten and one-half years and have kept house in fifteen different sets of quarters. Besides this I have of course been off on numerous short tours of duty, camps, etc., not involving moving my family or household effects. I know of one officer who changed stations from New York Harbor to Florida, then to San Francisco, and thence to New England in less than eight months. It is not at all unusual for officers to be changed twice across the continent in a year. A short time ago a regiment was under orders to go to Alaska; all the officers, the women and children of the regiment were prepared with clothing, etc., to go there. It became necessary for the War Department to change the orders and send them to the Philippines. The Alaskan furs, the heavy clothing for the children, and everyone else had to be laid aside almost certainly forever and new purchases had to be made of clothing suitable for the Philippines."

In a report of the operations of the Signal Corps during the joint encampment near Fort Russell, Wyo., from Aug. 1 to Sept. 15 last, Lieut. George A. Wieczorek, 17th U.S. Inf., acting chief signal officer, says: "The camp has taught us mainly that the present proportion of Signal troops should be larger; for no body of men can be called upon to perform the duty that these men had to do if they would be expected to keep in good physical condition all the time. Valuable experience was had by the men in running telephone, telegraph lines, and lines of information with bus wire. State troops from the National Guard of Utah were also used in this work during the week they were in camp. The men also had a great many chances to find breaks in the lines and learned how to quickly locate trouble and repair the damage. The entire tour of duty was on the whole very instructive and satisfactory to me. Our work in the central office was very heavy. The total number of telegrams sent and received being 2,507 over the Islay line. The total number of telephone calls registered at the central office was 5,548, and many others were worked over the adjoining offices that happened to be on the same line and that did not need to be connected through the switchboard. The office was kept open from six a.m. until ten p.m., five men being constantly on duty there. A cordless field telephone switchboard was used. In the use of Signal troops in the field problems, I would recommend that the function of placing the signal stations be delegated by commanding officers to the signal officer. This is his proper duty and he can carry out the duties with much greater despatch than when the details are carefully given him by some line officer who perhaps does not happen to be so well informed of the possibilities of the lines of information. I would also call attention to the fact that a central station should be established where the commanding officer should stay, so as to receive the information, or leave some officer there to get the information and issue orders in his name. It is required that in the last paragraph of every field order the commanding officer designate some place where information should be sent, and I believe this should be strictly followed out."

Major William C. Brown, 3d U.S. Cav., who was recently detailed to proceed from his station in the Philippines to Australia and inquire as to the adaptability of Australian horses to the use of the United States Army, is quoted by the Sydney Telegraph as saying that the horses are excellent. "There is no country," says Major Brown in an interview published in the above-named journal, "so well situated for providing us with large annual drafts of horses as Australia. The cost of landing Cavalry horses from America in Manila is from \$70 to \$180. The Australian horse, from what I have seen of him in the last couple of months, compares very favorably with the American horse. You have a lot of racing here, and some grand horses. You know we get all our meat from Australia now, and good meat it is. In spite of the fact that America is a meat-producing country, we find we can get meat cheaper from Australia. The cost of transport is less, and the frozen meat space available is better and greater. We thought if we can get our meat from Australia, why not horses? And so we

asked the War Office to open up negotiations. They decided to send me down to inspect and report. When I have reported, if they decide to go on, they will send down a board to purchase what we require. We will want about 400 a year for our own use, as I have said, and there will be a small but growing local and civil demand. There ought to be a good trade as the place gets settled, and more Americans go out there. We have very few Australian horses there so far."

Representative Weeks, of Massachusetts, a graduate of the Naval Academy, who is deeply interested in all measures to advance the welfare of the military services, feels that the pay of employees at the various Government arsenals should be regulated by methods similar to those employed in adjusting the wages of employees in navy yards. "At each Government navy yard," says Mr. Weeks in an interview published in the Boston Transcript, "there exists a 'board of wages,' made up of a number of officers on duty at the navy yard. These boards fix the scale of wages for the employees at their respective yards, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy. It is their endeavor to pay the same remuneration for Government work as is paid by private concerns in that vicinity for the same class of work. This system has proved very satisfactory. I believe that the same system should prevail at the Government arsenals. At the Watertown arsenal we have an efficient and conscientious officer in Major Frank E. Hobbs, who to my personal knowledge gives a great deal of his time to the wage question and tries to ascertain the wages paid in that vicinity by private concerns. It is really too much of a burden to place on one man, and then the personal element enters into the question. It seems to me a more satisfactory method is that in operation at the Government navy yards. We should have a board on wages at each of the Government arsenals, and I hope to see this change made in the near future."

Speaker Cannon, of the House of Representatives, was received by the Porto Rico House of Delegates on March 12 and, in reply to an address of welcome, made a brief speech in which he urged the Porto Ricans to persistent effort to fit themselves for self-government. "The people of the United States," said Mr. Cannon, "look with great interest to the progress of the people of Porto Rico, and they are asking, 'Is Porto Rico competent for self-government?' Those who are best informed in the United States point with pride to the material, the educational and the moral progress that you have made since you became a part of the great republic. It is the universal desire of the people of the United States that you may so progress in prosperity as to demonstrate your capacity for self-government. There is not one citizen in the United States of the eighty-five millions that does not hope and pray that you will demonstrate your capacity for stable government and for self-government, not only on your own account, but on our account as well, and especially as an example to the neighboring islands that peace, industry and prosperity are possible in one of the islands of the West Indies. This outcome would make bright the star of hope in the breasts of the people of the United States and of the people in the other West Indian islands that those islands may follow the example that you are so nobly setting."

Olive Ennis Hite, whose interesting letter concerning the final disposal of the remains of John Wilkes Booth, published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 23, has brought two or three equally interesting letters on the same subject from other sources, writes again to say that she is in no way disconcerted by the doubt which has been raised as to the historical accuracy of her narrative. She points out that she repeated the story as it was related to her, and without undertaking to vouch for its truthfulness. "The communications regarding my story," she says, "show two things, namely, the wide circulation of the JOURNAL and the ability of the Government to keep a secret. Nothing that either gentleman wrote in the least disproves my story, but does prove that the secrecy intended in 1865 was thoroughly successful. As I wrote before, Booth's burial-place will always be one of the unsolved mysteries of the Civil War. It was all a pitiful, horrible story, and I doubt if even in the hidden archives of the War Department there could be found the true history, which would, most certainly, include that midnight sail down the Potomac of the Mountauk."

Major Robert L. Bullard, 28th U.S. Inf., contends that the recent Army maneuvers were too long by half, and that the need of future maneuvers is a definite system such as prevails in field-training, the important thing being to obtain uniformity in results. "Maneuvers," Major Bullard points out in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, "are as serious war as we can make in time of peace. Next to real war, therefore, they afford, besides the best training, the highest test that we can have in peace of the preparedness and fitness for war of personnel, material and methods. Plainly to everyone who observed them, our maneuvers last year tried out officers and men; they have shown the grain and chaff alike in Regular Army and organized militia. Will authority stop at merely distinguishing; will it not separate the chaff from the grain? In plain cases, half measures are always con-

temptible. In their scheme the duration of maneuvers is a point of important consideration. Beyond doubt, in war the monotony, the waiting, the terrible ennui of unoccupied, creeping time the soldier must bear. To learn to do it in time of peace is training but to learn it by prolonging our maneuvers is to acquire it at a cost without doubt far beyond its value."

Señor Don Ramon Pina, the first Spanish Minister accredited to the United States since 1905, begins his diplomatic career at Washington with a manifestation of tact and fraternal spirit which promises well for the official relations between his country and our own. When his attention was called a few days ago to an interview, which quoted Admiral Dewey as expressing the belief that the Lord was on the side of the American fleet in the battle of Manila Bay, Señor Pina good-naturedly replied: "Please do not take me as irreverent, but if Admiral Dewey won his victory over the fleet of our navy in Manila Bay by Divine aid, I think it must have been the God of War—the aid that iron gave him in conquering wood. But all of that is of the past, and why dig up the past? I have not come here to remind the American Government that it defeated us in conflict. Instead, I have come on a mission to help both countries live down that unpleasant past. Friends once for a long time, we were; then enemies for a short time, and only a short time, for now we are friends again, and we in Madrid trust we shall remain such for always. Spain and the United States should be close friends, and it shall be my effort to strengthen the friendly relations in every way."

In pursuance of his determination to preserve the Western forests as far as he can, the President has issued proclamations creating new forest reserves in the States of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana, with a total area of upwards of 17,000,000 acres. In explaining his action, the President says: "Failure on my part to sign those proclamations would mean that immense tracts of valuable timber would fall into the hands of the lumber syndicate before Congress has an opportunity to act, whereas the creation of the reserves means that this timber will be kept in the interest of the home maker; for our entire purpose in this forest reserve policy is to keep the land for the benefit of the actual settler and home maker, to further his interests in every way, and, while using the natural resources of the country for the benefit of the present generation, also to use them in such manner as to keep them unimpaired for the benefit of the children now growing up to inherit the land. This is the final and exclusive object not merely of our forest policy, but of our whole public land policy."

The consolidation of the Pacific Squadron and the Asiatic Fleet of the Navy in a single Pacific Fleet is regarded with great interest in Hawaii, and a belief prevails in Honolulu that the effect will be to make the islands a far more important naval center than they have been hitherto. "Hawaii's strategical position," says the Honolulu Gazette, apropos to the organization of the new fleet, "ought to entitle it to annual maneuvers if they are had at all. It would be poor policy to send the Asiatic Squadron all the way to California for fleet evolutions or to send the Pacific Squadron all the way to Asia. A midway point is the thing—a place where supplies, a harbor and a cable may be found. That place is here. There is none better. The commercial advantages to Honolulu of a great assemblage of naval vessels may be gauged by the fact that a single warship of the protected cruiser class is worth not less than \$8,000 per month to any seaport which has the supplies it calls for."

Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, of the British navy, again reminds the advocates of disarmament that the people themselves have become the arbiters of peace and that battleships are cheaper than battles. "The people," said Admiral Beresford, to a San Francisco reporter on March 11, "realize the horrors of war more keenly than ever before, and they are beginning to appreciate the importance of preparedness. War is no longer determined by Parliament and potentates, and the people look upon the cost of battleships as an insurance rate. That is what I have always said, and I believe it still I have told your people that."

Capt. William Mitchell, U.S. Army, Chief Signal Officer, Army of Cuban Pacification, announces that the United States field wireless telegraph stations were established and in running order at Fisherman Point and in the city of Guantanamo, Cuba, on Feb. 18, 1907, and are now ready to handle business between the above points to the naval station on Guantanamo Bay, and also to ships in the vicinity having wireless telegraph equipment on board. Messages sent to these places should be sent by Cuban land lines via Guantanamo, or, in case the Cuban land lines are down, by cable via Guantanamo.

Several American warships will be sent to Bordeaux, France, about June to take part in the opening of the Maritime Exposition, to be held there in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the discovery of steam navigation. These ships have not yet been selected, but will probably be of the cruiser class.

Because of the recent newspaper talk of friction between Japan and the United States the white residents of Hawaii have become exceedingly nervous and are quite convinced that Japanese spies are prying into their affairs. "That Japanese military spies are here," says the Honolulu *Gazette*, "may be accepted as a matter of course. They are everywhere. Those here are supposed to have been the men who photographed the coast line of Oahu a few years ago and the ones who are watching and investigating every move of the surveyors who are now laying the lines of Honolulu's fortifications. It is said that a highly intelligent body of Japanese is represented by recent applicants for menial jobs at Kaimuki—young men of fine address who show no signs of having labored and who make the most indifferent cooks and yardboys. Possibly these are Japanese officers who wish to be near any fortifications which may be built in that neighborhood—and to have an excuse for being there. It is known that men of high rank in the Japanese army and navy do not scruple to take the most humble positions if, thereby, they may gain data of use to the home government. Some weeks ago Mrs. Nakuna, of Honolulu, employed a servant who knew so little about kitchen work that she had to show him how to boil rice. He was evidently a young man of such high degree that she amused herself by calling him 'the Prince.' Having occasion to go with him once to a Japanese bank in this city, she was amazed to find all hands, from the manager down, bowing their lowest to him, while he returned but the coldest of nods. He, on his part, always kow-towed to an elderly man who sometimes came to Mrs. Nakuna's house to see him—an old fellow who, under his kimono, was seen to wear a string of medals clear across his breast. The only reason Mrs. Nakuna could think of to account for the supposed military spy living at her house was conveyed by his questions whether, in the event of war between the United States and Japan, the natives would forget their resentments and side with the Americans."

The Long Bridge at Washington, associated with so many memories of the Civil War, is being demolished after seventy years of service and will soon have disappeared, to give place to a new bridge connecting the national capital with the Virginia shore. Describing the bridge in *Harper's Weekly*, Charles A. Sidman says: "The bridge served as an important connecting link between the national capital and Virginia for about one hundred years, and in its time has rendered valuable service to the Government and the public. At the outbreak of the Civil War the demoralized Union army entered Washington over it after its defeat at Bull Run. The bridge was in almost continuous use during the war in the transit of troops and supplies to and from the front in Virginia campaigns, and at the close of the war the veterans crossed it on the occasion of the famous review by President Johnson. The first Long Bridge was built in 1808 and opened for traffic in May, 1809. It was a wooden structure, nearly a mile long, and cost \$100,000. The toll was twenty-five cents for a man and horse, and one dollar for a four-wheeled carriage and a pair of horses. This bridge furnished continuous communication between the two shores of the Potomac until February, 1831, when it was swept away, and traffic was interrupted for some time. After several years' lapse, a new bridge was built on the site of the old one and opened for traffic in October, 1833, at a cost of \$113,000. The bridge has been patched and mended so much that there is not a stick of the original bridge left. An officer of one of the New York regiments, whose company was one of the first to cross the bridge during the Civil War, recently wrote the contractor in charge of the work of demolition for one of the beams, desiring to have walking-sticks for his friends made out of it. A beam was sent him, and he was notified that while it came from the historic bridge, still it wasn't an original beam, as there were none. The new railroad and highway bridges, lying very close to the old one, tower high above it. The highway bridge is of steel, iron, and concrete, and is one of the finest bridges of its kind."

Col. Edgar Z. Steever, 4th U.S. Cav., detailed as civil governor of the Moro Province of the Philippines, who has done much to promote agriculture and other industries among the people subject to his authority, is greatly impressed with the possibilities of pearl fishing in the Sulu Sea. One pearl taken from those waters was recently sold in Singapore for nearly \$30,000, according to the *Scientific American*, and for Governor Steever's interference in behalf of the poor Moro fisherman who found it, the gem would have been seized by the Sultan of Sulu. "Under the old Moro law in force when the American troops assumed control of the territory," says our contemporary, "all pearls of unusual size must be sent to the Sultan, who in return made the finder a 'present.' The only alternative the finder of a large pearl had was to sell his treasure privately to the pearl traders. This placed his life in jeopardy, for if the trader could not buy the gem at his own price he could report the matter to the Sultan, who had the power to seize the finder and execute him. Under American rule, however, this law has been abolished. The finder of this \$30,000 pearl knowing this fact, when his find was seized by the Sultan, speedily made a trip to Jolo and reported the matter to Governor Steever. The matter was taken to court, and the Sultan forced to give up the pearl. The Governor commissioned the Jolo Trading Company to sell the pearl for the finder, they receiving twenty per cent. for so doing. So far as known this pearl is the largest ever taken from the Sulu Sea, though owing to the secrecy practised in selling the gems before American rule in Sulu, there may have been greater finds. Three years ago a pearl was found somewhere to the south of Jolo was carried to Batavia, and there sold to a European buyer for \$18,000."

Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Visayas, in an official communication to the officers of his command, says: "From the inaccurate and incomplete Reports of Survey received at these headquarters, it is evident that too little care is exercised in their preparation and review. These papers have the same value as property or money vouchers and should have the same care in the making out. The money value and date of receipt of articles or stores surveyed should always be stated. The report should state the character and the amount of damage or deficiency, fix responsibility and make recommendation. Reviewing officers should carefully scrutinize the papers and give date of their action thereon. Attention is called to Pairs. 682, 713 and 729, inclusive, Army Regulations, and G.O. Nos. 53 and 106, W.D., series of 1906, which will be strictly followed."

CLOTHING IN THE FIELD.

Capt. John F. Madden, 29th U.S. Inf., who served as acting chief of staff to Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A., during the joint encampment near Fort Russell, Wyo., during August and September last, in a report as to the experiences with clothing, etc., says:

"All varieties of the Service uniform of both woolen and cotton fabrics were used by the different components of this command, and all in a general way seemed to give satisfaction, save that the cotton khaki clothing was too light to furnish protection from cold under ordinary conditions of weather during the existence of the camp. The marching shoe recently adopted was subjected to a thorough practical test by the Infantry organizations who proceeded to this camp by marching. Complaint was made that this shoe caused sore feet, the thick cap, by its rigidity, producing a fold in the upper immediately in rear of it which blistered the top of the foot near the toes by friction. The reinforcement on the heel and rear of the high top also produced a non-flexible condition of this part which blistered the ankle beside interfering with the function of that joint. A modification of the pattern of this foot gear should be made so that the faults referred to above will be obviated. In this connection it is presented for the consideration of higher authority that a most excellent walking boot with high laced top is much affected in this locality by sheep herders, prospectors, surveyors and men of similar vocations which require much walking over rough country. These men evidently have found this form of foot gear most suitable for the purpose, for they purchase it in preference to others. Should such a boot be made regulation it would do away with the necessity for the legging, thus reducing the number of articles required for the equipment of the soldier, and also would, it is thought, serve the purpose better, or at least equally well, than the present marching shoe with accompanying legging. Experiment with these shoes, which are comparatively inexpensive, would demonstrate their usefulness or otherwise, and such a course, to a limited degree, is recommended."

"Complaint also is made that the ornaments now required to be worn on the collar of the Service coat, particularly those of the pattern for Infantry, are too large, the vertical height of the device, in some cases, being greater than the collar on which it is displayed. The sharp projections of the ornament itself are continually catching on parts of the equipment or other garments and either tearing or pulling out. The numbers and letters of the device are so small as to nearly defeat the object for which they are worn, i.e., the identification, by company and regiment, of the wearer. A more suitable, serviceable and sightly method of so marking the uniform as to sufficiently identify the wearer than that employed at present could readily be devised."

"The Service hat, though much better in quality than formerly, is still susceptible of much improvement. The present method of creasing the crown, front to rear, causes the hat to break very soon in that part, and besides, is objectionable on account of decreasing the air space above the head and affording an excellent place of lodgment for moisture, dust or snow. If this head-dress were worn 'peaked' in some manner, uniform throughout each regiment, it would present an appearance quite as neat as at present, would prolong the life of the article and add to the comfort of the wearer in all weathers. The addition of the cord for retaining the hat on the head is a decided improvement."

"The blue hat cords furnished Infantry soldiers rapidly deteriorate by fading to a dirty, greenish white, as, in fact, do all trimmings of wool of this shade of blue. A return to white as a color would be very desirable and a change in the pattern and material of the device to mark the arm or corps to which the wearer belongs, which is the present function of the hat cord, would be an improvement."

NAVAL CONGRESS AT BORDEAUX.

The International Congress of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering will be opened at Bordeaux, June 25, 1907, during the exhibition which celebrates the Centennial of Steam Navigation on the Hudson, and the Bi-Centennial of the First Steamboat built by Denis Papin. At this congress the annual summer meeting of the Institute of Naval Architects of London will occur. The co-operation of Association Technique Maritime de Paris and the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers of the United States is already assured, and that of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers of Germany is expected. It is proposed to offer the presidency of the congress to Lord Glasgow, president of the London Institute of Naval Architects. A vice president will be chosen from each of the co-operating societies and two secretaries, Mr. Dana, of the Institute of Naval Architects, and Mr. Ferrand, of the Association Technique Maritime. Each society will subscribe \$500 to the general expenses of the congress and will have the right to publish in its volume of 1907 the papers presented to the congress, which can be obtained in any one of three languages and the members of the several societies will each receive a copy. The authors of papers can send their manuscripts to either one of the secretaries as may be convenient, but they should be sent before May 25, 1907.

The proceedings of the congress will include excursions in the suburbs of Bordeaux and a visit to several large French shipyards and manufacturing establishments. The final program will be arranged later. The preliminary work of the congress will be performed at Bordeaux by an executive committee, which will remain in charge of its financial administration until the work of the congress is finished. A local reception committee will be organized to assure the comfort of all the members of the congress, to prepare the receptions, etc. There will also be a general committee, composed of eight distinguished persons connected with the commercial marine of Bordeaux, five members of the Institute of Naval Architects, and three members of the other incorporated societies, the naval attachés of the different countries represented at Paris, and one member from each country, in addition to the four countries having naval architectural societies—that is, Russia, Italy, Spain, Japan, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chile. When the invitation to attend this congress was received the council of the American society promptly decided to accept it, thus being its first opportunity to officially co-operate with its kindred European societies. The International Maritime Exposition will be in session at Bordeaux from May to November under the direction as Commissioner-General of E. Bertin, ex-Engineer-in-Chief of the French navy, who reorganized the Japanese navy before the war with

Russia. The General Committee of Honor has for president Mr. Armand Fallières, President of the French Republic, and the United States Section is patronized by a special committee composed of fifty-two prominent Americans, and among them: Major Gens. J. Franklin Bell and Fred D. Grant, Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A.; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, U.S.V.; Admiral George Dewey, Rear Admirals R. D. Evans, James H. Sands, J. B. Coghill and George W. Melville, U.S.N. The American pavilion will contain Robert Fulton's relics, to be loaned by his descendants living in this country, pictures and busts of United States Presidents, American flags, governmental collections, etc.

NAVAL DISPLAY AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Eleven nations in addition to the United States will be represented in a naval force at the beginning of the Jamestown Exposition. Unfortunately, owing to a change in the date for the opening of the fair, Japan will not be represented on April 26, the day now set, but her ships will arrive on May 8. Rear Admiral P. F. Harrington, who is the ranking officer of the naval board of arrangements, was in Washington early in the week and assured the Navy Department that the program was progressing satisfactorily. Anchorage for the various types of craft have been plotted on the chart, and maps of the Waters of Hampton Roads are now being prepared for distribution by the U.S. Coast Survey. The warship anchorage, which stretches to the west and toward Newport News from Hampton Roads, will accommodate seventy-seven ships and may be extended beyond its present dimensions. The anchorages for the smaller and the pleasure craft are within shore at the different piers, to one of which a channel is now being dredged. They will moor several thousand yachts and from the number of inquiries being received from all points along the coast it is believed there will be a heavy representation. According to advices which Admiral Harrington has received up to the present time from foreign countries, there will be the following ships and commanders from abroad:

Great Britain—The armored cruisers Good Hope, flagship Argyle, Hampstead and Roxburgh, under command of Rear Admiral Neville.

France—Armored cruisers Kléber and Victor Hugo and another cruiser to take the place of Jean Bart, recently wrecked off the African coast; commanded by Rear Admiral Thirierry.

Japan—The cruisers Tsukuga and Chitose, under command of Vice Admiral Ijuin. These vessels are expected to arrive in Hampton Roads May 8.

Portugal—One cruiser, probably the Don Carlos.

Austria—The armored cruiser Charles VI. and another cruiser not yet named.

Italy—The cruisers Vareg and Etrurie, in command of the Duke of Abruzzi.

Sweden—One warship not yet named.

Brazil—One to three warships not yet named.

Argentina—One to three warships not yet named.

Chile—The cruiser Zenteno.

Belgium—will send a military delegation and China a military and naval delegation.

PURCHASE OF ARMY HORSES.

In a paper read before the General Staff and the Army War College, Major James B. Aleshire, Q.M., U.S.A., gave an interesting review of the history of cavalry mounts for our Army, following this with suggestions as to the proper method to pursue to furnish our military Service with horses and mules. Remounts for the Army of the United States have, it appears, usually been supplied by the Q.M. Department since its organization, April 14, 1818. During the Mexican War the contract system was followed, and until 1859, when the supply of horses for light Artillery was transferred to the Ordnance Department to be retransferred to the Q.M.D. in 1861. At the outbreak of the Civil War remounts were supplied by purchase under contract. In July, 1863, a Cavalry Bureau was established, with Gen. George Stoneman as chief, and Cavalry depots at Giesborough, on the eastern branch of the Potomac, at St. Louis, Greenville, Ind., Nashville, Tenn., Harrisburg, Pa., and Wilmington, Del. Up to Oct. 15, 1863, only 21.3 per cent. of the 145,195 horses offered on contracts were accepted. In addition to the 30,950 thus obtained, 6,562 were purchased in open market, this last method being that recommended by General Stoneman. By the Act of July 4, 1864, the first division of the Q.M. office was charged with the purchase of horses and mules, and purchases by the Cavalry Bureau ceased Dec. 31, 1864. The purchases by the Cavalry division and by the first division, Q.M.D., were most satisfactory.

In his report for 1868 the Q.M. General asked for \$50,000 to establish a stock farm in Texas, but no action was taken on this recommendation. There was no change until 1884, when purchases were made by boards appointed by division commanders. The Act of 1885 required purchases to be made by contract, and the following year it was provided that inspection should be by the Q.M.D. under the direction of the Secretary of War. The act of 1904 required purchases to be made in open market when practicable, but the Secretary was authorized to order purchases by contract. Experience during the last two years would indicate the impracticability of supplying animals by open market purchase, and practically all of the horses and mules have been and are of necessity "purchased by contract after due competition."

As the result of compliance with rigid instructions, more than 90 per cent. of the horses purchased were reported as satisfactory in 1896 and 1897, but the price of remounts was materially increased. Cavalry and Artillery horses are now inspected by boards of Cavalry and Artillery officers, and mules by the Quartermaster. This is with a view to placing the selection of animals in the hands of officers of the department for which they are intended.

Major Aleshire shows at length the objections to the contract system for the purchase of the 17,000 horses and 11,213 mules our Army now requires. To meet all emergencies and equip three divisions of three brigades each, 8,593 horses and 4,419 mules would be needed in addition to the peace establishment. To meet these requirements Major Aleshire proposes to establish a remount service to be a separate division of the Q.M. General's Office, its employees to be preferably expert packers and discharged soldiers.

He suggests an organization by geographical districts, so as to give each remount depot a particular section of country from which to receive its supply of young horses, and which shall include the stations of the mounted

troops to be supplied from that depot, and definitely fix a zone or territory with the horse production of which the officer in charge of the remount depot shall fully acquaint himself and make a record. The following estimate of the amount of land required for remount depots is given:

	Horses.	Mules.	Acres required
Near Springfield, O.	320	242	525
Near Lexington, Ky.	320	242	375
Near Washington.	320	242	525
Chattanooga Nat. Park, Ga.	320	242	800
Northwestern Montana.	869	328	675
Fort Reno, Okla.	869	328	2750
Southern California.	600	326	2250

Experience shows that an average of 15.5 per cent. of the maximum number of Cavalry and Artillery horses authorized are replaced each year, and 9.4 per cent. of mules. This estimate is based upon the statistics of twenty-five years, not including the period of war, 1898 to 1901. The average life of Cavalry and Artillery horses has been 6.4 years, and that of mules 10.6. It is believed that these periods will be lengthened by the adoption of the system of purchase and supply proposed and in the estimates made by Major Aleshire, the average life of a horse is assumed to be ten years (barring epidemics, etc.), and that of mule twelve and one-half years. The amount of land required for grazing will vary with the locality. According to the estimates of the Department of Agriculture it is one acre for each animal at Chickamauga Park, Ga., three acres at Fort Riley, and ten acres on the range. In Kentucky blue grass region one acre sustains about three animals. The cost of remount depot No. 1 is estimated at \$50,635; No. 2, \$106,335; No. 3, \$90,635.

Young Cavalry horses should weigh from 875 to 1,000 pounds, according to height, which should be from 15 to 15½ hands. The young Artillery horse should be of stockier build, weighing, for a height of 15½ to 15¾ hands, four and one-half to five years old, 1,050 to 1,150 pounds. It is expected to get the horses cheap, as there is practically no commercial demand for the kind of young horses that will be needed. Authority should be given to purchase up to the number required, horses brought to the depots at any time. This would encourage sellers to offer their stock to the Government before looking elsewhere. With a view to encouraging farmers and others to raise horses suitable for remount purposes, high classed stallions of proper breeding, quality, size, conformation, action, etc., should be placed at the remount depots. The service of these stallions to be free, the Government to be given an option on the colt when from three to four years old. Only such mares as are well bred, have quality, good smart action and of proper conformation, etc., should be served.

The work at the remount depots should be limited to gentling, breaking and classifying horses, the military training being left to the posts or stations to which they are assigned. Each horse to be carefully inspected by the veterinary surgeon at the time of shipment, and only such as are in first-class condition in every respect will be shipped.

It is estimated that the average original cost of horses will be from \$90 to \$100, which will be increased to from \$150 to \$160 when delivered to the troops, as compared with the price of a lot of Cavalry and Artillery horses recently delivered under contract at St. Louis, \$162.50 per head for Cavalry, \$192 for Artillery wheel, and \$179 for Artillery lead.

The present system of supplying mules and draft horses has, it is understood, generally proven satisfactory, yet it is believed that a part at least of the draft and pack mules required can be more advantageously and economically supplied from remount depots in practically the same manner as outlined for the supply of remounts for the Cavalry, Artillery, etc. It is believed that, with the adoption of the system proposed, after a period of from four to ten years, required for its development and the supply of large part, if not a complete renewal of remounts from these depots, the United States Army will have the best mounts of any army in the world.

FILIPINOS AT JAMESTOWN.

Mr. Frank A. Small, press representative of the Philippine Reservation at the Jamestown Exposition, writes as follows:

Norfolk, Va., March 6, 1907.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In a recent number of your most valued journal appears an editorial regarding the Philippine exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition. Mr. Fred P. Sargent, the director of that exhibit, wishes to say that he fully endorses what is said in the editorial and to state that the same ideas occurred to him in St. Louis when he saw the great prominence given to the savage tribes of the Philippines and he then decided that he and his conferees would make an exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition that would in all respects be as truly representative as distance from the subject and circumstances would permit. A portion of the material exhibits are now here and the people and the balance of the material are on the Pacific Ocean en route to Norfolk, and will arrive early in April.

The following excerpt from a lengthy interview with Mr. Wm. Alex Sutherland in the Manila American of Jan. 5 last leaves no doubt as to the original intention of Messrs. Sargent, Sutherland and other co-workers. The American is an English daily and most important paper published in the Philippines. The interview says:

"Considering the importance to the Philippines of a true and proper presentation of conditions in the islands and after consultations with prominent officials and other persons interested in the Philippines, I made a proposition to those having the exhibition in view, providing for the correct presentation of conditions in the Philippines, one that would prove beneficial to the Philippines and serve, in so far as possible, to remove the unfavorable impression caused by past exhibitions. I proposed that a splendid exhibition of articles illustrating the arts, life and industries of the Filipino people be made and that together with the Moros and Igorots, representing the uncivilized tribes, a complete representation of Tagalogs, Visayans, and Ilocanos, who furnish the best types of the civilized races of the archipelago, be secured.

"These will include musicians, wood carvers, weavers of the beautiful textiles of the country and other workers who will truly represent all phases of the leading industries of the civilized peoples.

"There is no doubt that the erroneous impression that resulted from the exhibitions of uncivilized tribes at St. Louis was due mainly to their preponderance in number and importance of exhibition in the pay concessions and to the fact that the various races were separated in different enclosures, with a separate charge for admission

to each, so that a majority of visitors saw only the Igorotes and other non-Christians and left the Exposition with the impression that they compose the masses of the population of the Islands.

"The Jamestown exhibit is to be quite different. The whole Philippine reservation is to be one enclosure with one admission, and every visitor will necessarily see the great contrast presented by the two elements, the civilized and non-civilized, which will be presented.

"In order to secure that completeness which the Jamestown Exposition is under obligation to furnish to the public, it is necessary that a small number of representatives of the uncivilized peoples be presented, but this will be done so as to impress the visitor with the real non-importance and insignificance in numbers and influence of these tribes.

"This result can be absolutely secured by means of lectures, circulars, signs, published articles and other agencies. This result will be furthered by a careful arrangement of the respective villages in the reservation, giving most prominence to the villages of the Christian tribes and unimportant locations to the uncivilized tribes."

LOCATION OF HOTEL AT WEST POINT.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The admirable letter from General Schaff in your issue of Feb. 23 in regard to buildings at West Point calls attention to certain considerations that ought not to be longer overlooked, if the wisest disposition of new buildings is to be secured, and the celebrated and characteristic beauty and grandeur of West Point preserved.

Schaff's objections to the site selected for the new hotel are well taken, but do not by any means include all. A hotel located just above the landing is a standing invitation to excursion parties to stop off; in such location it will be difficult to exercise over it the authoritative control that should prevail. The disadvantages of having the hotel in line with, and in close proximity to, officers' quarters is evident. However, the question of the hotel is not the most important one raised by the letter. A mass of buildings, as proposed, near the site of the present hotel would be most unfortunate. General Schaff truly says: "It is now becoming evident to an increasing number of the Academy's friends and visitors that a design for improvement which is to surround the Academy plain with buildings which break the horizon line on the river side, is a mistake."

This mistake is already recognized in the location of Cullum Hall, and the officers' mess on the east side of the plain, a mistake not due to the present architects. Other buildings are projected for location just north of Cullum Hall, and still others are to begin near the Battle Monument, and extend well to the eastward, certainly the characteristic and impressive beauty of West Point will be very sadly diminished. In addition to this consideration, I hope that the imposing location and grandeur of battle monument may not be destroyed nor affected by any such aggregation of buildings.

I was present in June, 1864, at the dedication of the original site for this monument and have been familiar with its history since, until it stands as now located, the most imposing monolith in our country, surpassed by few in the world, unique in its origin and purpose. Those who are forgetful of, or unfamiliar with, its significance should not trespass upon its reservation.

An able editorial in your paper of July 30, 1904, pointed out many of the troubles that were indicated, from what could then be learned in regard to the West Point improvements. Your anticipations have been so verified that I think it would be well to reprint the enclosed paragraphs from the article, especially the last.

GRADUATE OF '61.

Following are the extracts from our article of July 30, 1904, referred to by our correspondent:

We are glad to find in the report of the last Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy an expression of reverence for the picturesque and historical features of West Point and a recommendation that these be preserved, so far as possible, as a precious reminder of the sacred past. We seem to be entering upon an era of architectural exploitation at West Point which awakens in the minds of many the fear that there should be an unnecessary sacrifice of what is even more important than the gratification of architectural ambitions. It is a principle of architectural design that the work of the artist should be subordinated to the ideal of the person or the institution for which he is providing a home. If this is true anywhere it is especially true at the Military Academy, where the preservation of the high traditions of a century of noble life is a matter of vital concern to the country itself. Given the practically unlimited command of money and the enthusiasms and commissions of the architect, and we create a situation which must be handled with the greatest circumspection to avoid perpetuating in enduring granite ideas that are the expression of other conditions than those which have made our Military Academy the ideal educational institution of the world.

If it is the wish of the country that this quiet, dignified, efficient and Spartan-like school shall undergo the remarkable transformation which a writer in the Century says "will give the great river a feature that, in magnificence of scale, titanic impressiveness, and fascinating picturesqueness, will surpass anything that crowns the crag of the Rhine!" Besides the unnecessary expenditure of money involved in such a monumental, spectacular reconstruction, is it not probable, nay certain, that unwise display will have detrimental effect upon the West Point product? We are told that countless visitors will now come to witness the splendor of West Point and to enjoy the several miles of beautiful drives provided on the reservation. This may be a necessary and unavoidable result of the improvement of the Academy grounds and buildings, but can it be considered a desirable one? Is not the whole idea of a Military Academy for display out of accord with the spirit of our people and institutions and especially with the traditions of historic West Point? Whatever enlargement the necessities of the Military Academy may call for the controlling idea should still be that of severe simplicity; the subordination to utility of the ambition for display which comes with large expenditure. Every effort should be made to prevent the development in the minds of the cadets of the Academy of ideas which should be excluded from the thought of the soldier. * * * An examination of the map of West Point in connection with the Century article will show that the buildings now projected involve changes which many friends of the Academy, out of the Army as well as in it, will regret to see adopted and which will certainly be unwise if the present corps is not to be increased.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I most heartily concur in the sentiments and suggestions of General Schaff, which appeared in your issue of Feb. 23. Besides the admirable reasons given by General Schaff for not occupying the locality of the present hotel by an extended group of buildings, I venture to submit two others, either of which, in my opinion, should condemn the proposition against which General Schaff protests.

First. The site now selected for the new hotel places it

at the level and in line with the officers' quarters and immediately above the boat landing and railway station. This location will greatly facilitate its use by excursion parties and increase their visits to West Point. Should the Point become a regular objective and terminus for excursion parties, it would be very unfortunate for the best interests of the school, not to speak of the inconvenience and discomfort of officers living there, especially those whose quarters will be near the hotel.

Second. The location of an extended and prominent group of buildings in the vicinity of the present hotel site and in close proximity to Battle Monument would unavoidably convert this monument into a subordinate decorative part of an architectural composition; it would reduce it to a mere shaft to emphasize the architectural effect of a group of buildings, instead of leaving it the one prominent and magnificent feature of that portion of the plain. The present superb site for this unsurpassed column was selected that "Battle monument" might live the prominence and uniqueness that it deserves. All graduates who were in the Regular Army in our great war and all our Volunteer associates of that trying period, ought to enter protest against any diminution of the prominence or any degradation of this glorious and imposing monument.

GRADUATE.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 28, 1907.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I trust that some attention may be paid to the report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, of which board General Porter was president, and that in accordance with its views, no structure may be erected on the plain west of the old hotel wall. The post is narrowly limited west and south by hills and the eastern hills are not far away. When, during the long winters of the Hudson Highlands, these hills are covered with a somber brown, the feeling of being "cabined, cribbed, confined," begins to wear on the very soul of the cadet, who is somewhat relieved by gazing upon the long northward stretch far up the Hudson, limited only by the distant mountain ranges. This view is now interrupted, not obstructed, merely by the flag-staff bearing the symbol of glory, and the beautiful battle monument commemorating the deathless memory of the dead. To place in contrast with these pile of buildings, no matter how handsome, and to obstruct the soul inspiring view now existing, seems almost like sacrifice.

GRADUATE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As a graduate of West Point and an ex-officer of sixteen years' service, more than one-half of which was spent at the Military Academy, I desire to express cordial approval and commendation of the views of General Schaff in your issue of Feb. 23. A long line of buildings on the north front of the plain, extending from Battle Monument eastward, however fine architecturally, would be an enduring public misfortune. Such a mutilation of the celebrated outlook to the north from the plain ought not to be permitted. Indeed, many think that it is a great misfortune that the river-front of the plain either east or north should have to receive buildings; structures so placed tend to convert the plain into a barrack-yard with stone walls on all sides, which from all points mar and from many points shut out entirely the view of some of the finest natural scenery in the world. General Schaff's suggestions as to the proper site for the new hotel and his suggestion to the proposed site are in every way admirable and I hope will receive the careful consideration of those charged with final decision.

GRADUATE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Like all officers who have had much service at the Military Academy, I am greatly interested in the changes going on and proposed there, and hope that all that will be done will be in the way of improvements. To insure this result I think that the timely suggestions of General Schaff in your issue of Feb. 23 are deserving of the fullest consideration. The location at present proposed for the new hotel, south of the hospital and in line with the officers' quarter, is very inappropriate; inconvenient for those for whom it is mainly intended, more difficult for the commandant to exercise the proper supervision over it and more likely to attract excursion parties. In addition to the obvious defects of such a hotel location, the proposed erection of an extended group of buildings near where the present hotel is, is much more to be regretted.

Cullum Hall and the officers' mess are already on the east side of the plain and a large building is to be placed just north of the former for bachelor quarters. These three buildings will be centers of occupation and of frequent large gatherings and they should not be deprived of a view of the magnificent river-gorge between Storm King and Breakneck. Any extended group of buildings, such as is proposed near the site of the present hotel will completely cut off the up-river gorge from the Cullum Hall group and greatly diminish the imposing effect of this north river view from the library and all southern points of the plain. In addition, such a group would destroy the superb effect of Battle Monument from all points. Let the new hotel be placed near to where the present one is, perhaps a little more retired, but let the other buildings mar this locality.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE SERVICE PISTOL.

Port Assiniboine, Mont., March 7, 1907.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Now that a change in the service pistol is under consideration, kindly bring the following points to notice in the columns of your paper: Increase the caliber to a .45 at least; adopt a five-inch barrel; adopt a smaller powder charge; adopt a double action only, with a trigger pull not exceeding four pounds, with a trigger moving over an arc not more than one-half the length of the present one. Better results will be obtained in actual service if the effective range of the revolver is not over 75 or even 50 yards. Therefore increase caliber to obtain stopping effect, shorten barrel for ease in handling, reduce powder charge to reduce jump and increase accuracy. Adopt a practicable double action so that the average man may learn to manipulate the revolver with accuracy and rapidity. In the present double action the pull is so long and hard that it is altogether problematical as to when and where the bullet is going to strike, especially in mounted work. With the present revolver, due to the size and shape of the butt and the hammer it is necessary to use both hands or change the grip each time it is cocked for at least fifty per cent. of the men. The present cap is much more difficult than is required for absolute safety.

CAVALRYMAN.

MILITIA FOR COAST DEFENSE.

In Circular 17, March 8, 1907, issued from the War Department, a memorandum prepared by Brig. Gen. A. Murray, Chief of Artillery, is given for the use of the organized militia in connection with coast defense. We make the following extracts from the memorandum:

It is proposed to group a State company with each regular company assigned to gun defense, to have the officers and men of the latter act as the instructors of those of the former, and to encourage in every possible way cordial affiliation between the personnel of the linked Regular and State companies. It is believed that such an arrangement will produce a trained reserve force among the States in the most expeditious and most practicable way possible.

The field and staff officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, of the State Coast Artillery troops would likewise be linked for instruction and service purposes with the corresponding and analogous staff grades in the Regular service.

The general idea of the plan is, therefore, that each company would be assigned definitely to some gun or mortar battery for instruction in peace and service in war, and that it should be intimately associated with a Regular company assigned to the same or adjacent battery, and that the field and other officers and men not connected with companies should be assigned for instruction in peace and service in war to stations appropriate to their grades, as assistants or reliefs to Regular officers and men of like grades.

State troops assigned to Coast Artillery work would have two distinct classes of duty, one in the State, as infantry, and the other under the United States, as coast artillery. When serving in the latter capacity they would put aside, during and for the purpose of coast artillery service only, all connections or relations with an organization of a higher unit than the company. On returning to the State after service at the forts they would resume such battalion or regimental organization as may be desirable in connection with their State duties.

Such troops when called into the Service of the United States at the coast forts would go as independent companies from the State armories. Each company would go directly from its own State armory to the particular gun battery to which it is assigned. Field, commissioned, and non-commissioned staff officers would proceed as individuals directly to the Coast Artillery stations to which they are assigned, respectively.

In addition to the troops required for service in the forts, other State troops are needed to protect the land side of coast forts against possible assault of small landing parties. These troops should consist of such Infantry companies, battalions or regiments, machine guns and field guns or batteries as may be necessary for each particular locality. Such defensive bodies are designated coast artillery supports. They should be clearly differentiated in mind from the large bodies of field troops of all known as coast guard that would be held in hand, back from the coast line, in position to concentrate for repelling the landing of a large force debarking from transports.

The requirements of the coast forces as to artillery supports have been considered and the forces required to give an adequate defense of the land sides of the forts have been determined.

It is pointed out that the Regular Coast Artillery troops in each Artillery district have practical service exercises for a period of two weeks each summer. It is suggested that in connection with these summer practical exercises in each Coast Artillery district both Coast Artillery reserves and Coast Artillery supports might be associated with the Regular troops.

It is urged that the War Department give every possible encouragement to initiating and supporting the development of adequate forces for Coast Artillery reserves and Coast Artillery supports, and to providing for the instruction of the former and for practical exercises of both with the Regular Coast Artillery.

The following shows the total number of Infantry companies, machine guns and field guns required as artillery supports in the different districts:

Portland, 1 regiment with 14 ma. guns, 4 fi. guns, and 2 6-pdrs.; Portsmouth, 1 batt., 6 ma. guns, 4 fi. guns; Boston, 1 regiment, 18 ma. guns, 4 fi. guns; Narragansett, 1 regiment, 6 fi. guns, 16 ma. guns; New London, 1 regiment, 12 ma. guns, 8 fi. guns; Eastern New York, comprising Forts Slocum, Schuyler and Totten, 2 batt., 8 ma. guns, 4 fi. guns; Southern New York, comprising Forts Wadsworth, Hamilton and Hancock, 2 regiments, 1 batt., 20 ma. guns, 8 fi. guns; Delaware, 1 regiment, 10 ma. guns and 6 fi. guns; Baltimore, 1 regiment, 10 ma. guns, 6 fi. guns; Potomac, 6 cos., 8 ma. guns, 4 fi. guns; Chesapeake, 1 regiment, 6 ma. guns, 4 fi. guns; Wilmington, 1 batt., 4 ma. guns, 2 fi. guns; Charleston, 2 batt., 5 ma. guns, 2 fi. guns; Savannah, 1 batt., 4 ma. guns, 2 fi. guns; Key West, 2 batt., 4 ma. guns, 4 fi. guns; Tampa, 1 batt., 8 ma. guns; Pensacola, 2 batt., 8 ma. guns, 6 fi. guns; Mobile, 2 batt., 6 ma. guns, 4 fi. guns; New Orleans, 1 batt., 6 ma. guns, 2 fi. guns; Galveston, 1 regiment, 10 ma. guns, 4 fi. guns; San Diego, 1 batt., 4 ma. guns, 2 fi. guns; San Francisco, 1 regiment, 20 ma. guns, 8 fi. guns; Columbia, 1 batt., 6 ma. guns, 2 fi. guns; Puget Sound, 1 regiment, 12 ma. guns, 4 fi. guns.

In a circular letter dated War Department, Washington, March 14, 1907, and addressed to the Governors of various States, Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, says: "The accompanying report of the Chief of Artillery, U.S. Army, on the use of the organized militia in connection with coast defense is hereby submitted for your information. To put this plan to a practical test camps of instruction will be held in the Artillery District of Boston from July 1 to 15, or at such time as may be most acceptable to you, and you are invited to co-operate with the Regular forces by designating organizations of the National Guard of your State to report for duty to the commanding officer of said Artillery District for one week or ten days during that period. As the strength of the various companies of your National Guard is below the number of men required for each battery as specified, it will not be practicable to furnish the full force so far as strength is concerned, but the following detail is suggested: All field, staff and non-commissioned staff officers of regiments from which companies may be detailed are invited to take part in the course of instruction. This duty will be without expense to the State and full instructions will be given by the Chief of Artillery should you decide to assign your troops to these camps of instruction."

The details suggested are as follows:

Maine: Fort McKinley, 4 cos. inf. as C.A. reserves; 4 cos. inf. supports. Fort Preble, 2 cos. inf. as C.A. reserves; 2 cos. inf. supports. Fort Williams, 2 cos. inf. as C.A. reserves; 4 cos. inf. supports. Fort Leavitt, 1 co. inf. as C.A. reserves; 2 cos. inf. supports.

Massachusetts: Fort Banks, 3 cos. C.A. as reserves; 4 cos. inf. supports. Fort Strong, 2 cos. C.A. reserves; 2 cos. inf. supports. Fort Warren, 3 cos. C.A. reserves; 2 cos. inf. supports. Fort Andrews, 2 cos. C.A. reserves; 2 cos. inf. supports. Fort Revere, 2 cos. C.A. reserves; 2 cos. inf. supports.

Rhode Island: Artillery District of Narragansett: Fort Adams, 4 cos. inf. as C.A. reserves; 4 cos. inf. supports. Fort Greble, 3 cos. inf. as C.A. reserves; 2 cos. inf. supports. Artillery District of New London: Fort Mansfield, 1 co. inf. as C.A. reserves; 2 cos. inf. supports.

Connecticut: Fort H. G. Wright, 2 cos. C.A. reserves;

4 cos. inf. supports. Fort Terry, 4 cos. inf. as C.A. reserves; 4 cos. inf. supports.

New York: Fort Schuyler, 3 cos. heavy art. reserves 2 cos. Inf. supports. Fort Totten, 5 cos. inf. as C.A. reserves; 2 cos. inf. supports. Artillery District of Southern N.Y.: Fort Wadsworth, 5 cos. heavy art. reserves; 5 cos. inf. supports. Fort Hamilton, 4 cos. heavy art. reserves; 6 cos. inf. supports.

New Jersey: Artillery District of Southern N.Y.: Fort Hancock, 4 cos. inf. as C.A. reserves; 8 cos. inf. supports. Artillery District of Delaware: Fort Mott, 2 cos. inf. as C.A. reserves; 4 cos. inf. supports.

Delaware: Fort Delaware, 3 cos. inf. as C.A. reserves; 4 cos. inf. supports.

Maryland: Fort Howard, 2 cos. inf. and 1 co. C.A. as C.A. reserves at the batteries; 4 cos. inf. supports.

District of Columbia: Fort Washington, 3 cos. inf. as C.A. reserves; 4 cos. inf. supports. Fort Hunt, 1 co. inf. as C.A. reserves; 4 cos. inf. supports.

Virginia: Fort Monroe, 8 cos. inf. as C.A. reserves; 12 cos. inf. supports.

North Carolina: Fort Caswell, 3 cos. inf. as C.A. reserves; 4 cos. inf. supports.

Georgia: Fort Screven, 4 batt. Heavy Art. as C.A. reserves; 4 cos. inf. supports.

South Carolina: Fort Moultrie, 4 cos. inf. as C.A. reserves; 6 cos. inf. supports.

Florida: Artillery District of Key West: Fort Taylor, 3 cos. inf. as C.A. reserves; 2 cos. inf. supports. Artillery District of Tampa: Fort Dade, 1 co. inf. as C.A. reserves; 2 cos. inf. supports. Fort De Soto, 1 co. inf. as C.A. reserves; 2 cos. inf. supports. Artillery District of Pensacola: Fort Pickens, 4 cos. inf. as C.A. reserves; 3 cos. inf. supports. Fort McCree, 1 co. inf. as C.A. reserves; 1 co. inf. supports.

California: Artillery District of San Diego: Fort Rosecrans, 2 cos. inf. as C.A. reserves; 4 cos. inf. supports. Artillery District of San Francisco: Fort Miley, 2 cos. inf. as C.A. reserves; 4 cos. inf. supports. Fort Winfield Scott, 4 cos. C.A. and 6 co. inf. as C.A. reserves; 8 cos. inf. supports. Fort Baker, 3 cos. inf. as C.A. reserves; 4 cos. inf. supports.

Oregon: Fort Stevens, 2 cos. inf. as C.A. reserves; 3 cos. inf. supports. Fort Columbia, 1 co. inf. as C.A. reserves; 1 co. inf. supports.

Washington: Fort Worden, 4 cos. inf. as C.A. reserves. Fort Casey, 3 cos. inf. as C.A. reserves. Fort Flagler, 4 cos. inf. as C.A. reserves.

The circular quoted above gives a statement of the force required to man our coast defenses, which is substantially the same as that given in our editorial article on this subject in the JOURNAL of March 2, page 735.

Major Jefferson R. Kean, Med. Dept., U.S.A., at present attached to the Army of Cuban Pacification, has written a letter to the Surgeon General of the Army strongly recommending that some reward be provided for John J. Moran who, while serving as a civilian clerk with the American forces in Cuba in 1900, submitted himself to inoculation for yellow fever in pursuance of tests made by medical officers of the Army. It will be remembered that Dr. James Carroll, who also submitted to inoculation in the course of those experiments, was promoted to the rank of major by a special act of Congress at the recent session. Major Kean in his letter speaks of those who at personal risk assisted in the medical experiments, and says: "Conspicuous among them was John L. Moran, a civilian clerk employed at the headquarters of General Lee at Quemados, who was one of the earliest volunteers for the second set of experiments, and whose action was dictated by the purest motives. Mr. Moran disclaimed, before submitting to the experiment, any desire for reward, and he has never accepted any since, although he was offered the \$500 which the liberality of the Military Governor enabled the commission to give. Such was his modesty that he has made no effort so far as is known to this office to make known his connection with these experiments and reap the credit which is so justly due him."

The Naval Bureau of Ordnance has installed a "Loading Position Indicator" in one of the 12-inch turrets of the U.S.S. Louisiana for trial. Although it appears to work satisfactorily, it is not intended to authorize any further installations until the device already installed has been given a thorough trial under service conditions during actual firing. From experiments conducted at the Naval Proving Ground for the purpose of determining the amount of optical displacement of the target due to sight through the heated air and powder gases, from a previous round fired from a gun, it was found that, after the first puff of smoke had cleared away, the target appeared to waver in all directions about the cross wires, but to a very slight extent, and for an extremely limited time. During this small period the target was obscured quite as effectively as when smoky powder is used, but with the smokeless powder the interference lasts but an instant. Briefly the experiments showed that immediately after the disappearance of the smoke, a general disturbance in the field of vision takes place, which amounts to obscuring the target, and as soon as this brief period is passed no error can result in pointing from any change in the refraction of the atmosphere.

As the result of the examination held in January the following will be appointed second lieutenants in the U.S. Marine Corps to fill existing vacancies: Harold H. Utley, Thayer, Ill.; Howard C. Judson, Boston, Mass.; Paul A. Capron, Fort Myer, Va.; Allan M. Sumner, Boston, Mass.; William F. Bevan, Baltimore, Md.; John Potts, Fort Monroe, Va.; Edward P. Roelker, Washington, D.C.; Edward A. Osterman, Columbus, O.; Edward S. Willing, Philadelphia, Pa.; James N. Sutton, Portland, Ore. The name of Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr., Norfolk, Va., will be placed upon a waiting list, to be appointed to the first vacancy occurring after he becomes of legal age. The following will be added to the waiting list, after Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr., if successful in passing a re-examination physically: Reginald F. Ludlow, Chicago, Ill.; Goodwin Hobbs, Newport, R.I.; Robert E. Adams, Harrisburg, Pa.; Edwin N. McClellan, Philadelphia, Pa.; Thomas W. Todd, Baltimore, Md.

We have received a copy of the Army and Navy edition of Cram's Quick Reference Atlas and Gazetteer of the World, and do not hesitate to pronounce it unique among works of its class. It contains in compact and admirably arranged form 111 new and up-to-date maps, more than 42,000 index entries with latest areas and census statistics, together with a mass of other informa-

tion of practical interest to every reader who has occasion to look beyond his own horizon. This particular edition is specially designed for members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, Naval Militia, Revenue Cutter Service, and others officially connected with the Government, who will find it invaluable as a ready reference. It cannot be too highly commended. It is edited by Dr. Eugene Murray-Aaron, a noted geographer, and is published at \$1.50 by George F. Cram, author of the Cram Atlases, New York and Chicago.

Following is a memorandum of officers to be detailed to the General Staff Corps, to existing and anticipated vacancies in the near future: Lieutenant colonels—1. Albert Todd, Art. Corps (vice A. C. Cummins, A.C.); majors—1. C. J. Bailey, Art. Corps (vice G. W. Goethals, Engineers); 2. R. L. Hirst, 29th Inf. (vice M. F. Waltz, Infantry); 3. W. P. Burnham, 20th Inf. (vice W. A. Mana, Infantry), St. Louis; 4. S. D. Sturgis, Art. Corps (vice D. D. Gaillard, Engineers); 5. C. DeW. Wilcox, Art. Corps (vice E. M. Weaver, Art. Corps); captains—1. P. C. Harris, 9th Inf. (vice J. K. Thompson, Infantry); 2. J. P. Tracy, Art. Corps (vice C. DeW. Wilcox, A.C.); 3. S. C. Vestal, Art. Corps (vice C. T. Mencher, Art. Corps); 4. Fox Conner, Art. Corps (vice P. C. March, Art. Corps); 5. S. A. Cheney, Engineers (vice J. J. Pershing).

Acting under orders of Major Frank B. McCoy, 17th U.S. Inf., commandant at Fort McPherson, Ga., a detachment of United States troops entered two pawnshops on Decatur street and two on Peters street, Atlanta, Ga., March 5, and seized four overcoats recently pledged by members of the 17th Infantry. This action was in conformance with the law, which provides that no person shall buy or receive in pawn from a soldier his clothing equipment or any Government property, and in case of a violation of this ordinance, stipulates that the goods received can be confiscated. In addition it specifies that a person convicted of disregarding its provisions shall be fined from \$1,000 to \$5,000, or imprisonment at some Federal penitentiary from one to five years. Major McCoy took advantage of every feature of the law, and besides seizing the overcoats, has requested the United States district attorney to prosecute the owners of the pawnshops.

In the British House of Commons, March 14, Jesse Collings, who was a member of Sir Alfred Jones's excursion party in Kingston, Jamaica, when the earthquake came last January, asked Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, if it was in accordance with international law and etiquette for the admiral of a foreign ship to land an armed force in a British colony without the permission of the Governor of the colony. Sir Edward replied in the negative, adding that no such right had ever been claimed. Mr. Collings asked if that the right did not exist. The Secretary said it had not been claimed and had not been exercised. He said he was convinced that the action of Rear Admiral Davis on the occasion referred to had been inspired by single-minded motives of humanity, to relieve distress. To put any other interpretation on his conduct would be unworthy and unfair. The Secretary's statement was greeted with cheers.

A writer in the Militär-Wochenblatt discussing projected reforms in the Japanese army, states that the army commission appointed to inquire into and report upon the subject of reform and reorganization generally, has "voted solid" for the creation of mounted infantry. The following are said to be the terms of its report on this matter: "The cavalry attack must in the future gradually disappear with the steady improvement of firearms. After the charge the horses of the cavalry are so utterly exhausted that anything like an energetic pursuit is out of the question. With mounted infantry, on the other hand, their mounts are at rest while the action is in progress, and are consequently quite fresh when the moment arrives to take up the pursuit. An additional advantage in mounted infantry lies in the fact that the arm is equally well adapted for either attack or defense, which cannot be said of cavalry."

The attempt to show that the Navy has been defrauded in the matter of smokeless powder purchased from the Du Pont Company, has come to nothing, the story to that effect having been promptly denied by both the Department and the officers of the company. That there has been fraud in the manufacture is admitted, but both it and the Department deny that any of the inferior powder has passed into the possession of the Navy. It seems to be a case analogous to that of the defective boiler tubes of a few months ago, when the supplying company was the victim and not the Government.

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf will endeavor to secure the co-operation of the Governor and state authorities of Illinois in establishing a zone around the naval reservation at Lake Bluff within which it will be made unlawful to locate drinking saloons or other places which might tend to demoralize the naval apprentices under instruction. The law of Congress prohibiting the sale of liquor within one mile of the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia has been suggested as a model for legislation by the legislature of Illinois for the protection of the Great Lakes naval station.

According to the Portsmouth, Eng., Telegraph, several new patterns of bayonets have been sent to Aldershot for experimental purposes, with the object of selecting one that will be the best adapted for use with the new short rifle. Among the patterns under trial are those in use in the United States and Japanese armies, and a three-cornered weapon, very similar to the old-fashioned bayonet, but very much lighter and straighter.

The Supreme Court this week handed down a decision favorable to the Government in the suit brought against it by the Bethlehem Steel Company for \$21,000 alleged to be a payment on plate armor due the company and unlawfully withheld by the Government.

Press despatches from Mukden state that Japan is withdrawing all her troops from Manchuria, excepting 15,000 men, who will act as railroad guards under the Russo-Japanese treaty.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Lieut. Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, formerly of the 6th U.S. Inf., promoted colonel and assigned to command the 13th Infantry, vice Markley, promoted brigadier general and retired, was born in Virginia, Dec. 8, 1853. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 25th U.S. Infantry, from civil life, Oct. 15, 1875. He was promoted a first lieutenant in 1881, captain in 1891, major, 6th Inf., in 1900, and lieutenant colonel in 1903. He will retire for age Dec. 8, 1917.

Lieut. Col. James W. Pope, Q.M. Dept., promoted colonel to rank from Feb. 16, 1907, vice Pond, retired, graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in the class of 1868, as a second lieutenant, and was assigned to the 5th Infantry. He saw extensive service on the frontier against hostile Indians in Kansas, Colorado, Dakota and Indian Territory. He was engaged in the action of Aug. 30, 1874, at the latter place. In Montana, while on scouting duty from Oct. 17, 1876, to January, 1877, he was engaged in the fight with Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse. He took part in the expedition of Colonel Miles, Aug. 15 to Oct. 8, 1878. He reached the grade of first lieutenant, 5th Infantry, March 20, 1879, and was appointed captain and A.Q.M., Feb. 20, 1885. He was, among other duties, acting warden of the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., from June, 1895, to Aug. 25, 1897, having organized and started that institution. He was also in charge of improvements and protection of Yellowstone National Park. He was chief quartermaster of the expeditionary forces to the Philippine Islands in 1898, and was also chief quartermaster of the Department of the Pacific and the 8th Army Corps during the same year. He reached the grade of major, June 11, 1897, and lieutenant colonel, July 5, 1902. Colonel Pope is a native of Kentucky and was born June 6, 1846.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Katherine Phister, daughter of Major and Mrs. N. P. Phister, 2d U.S. Inf., to Lieut. William Benton Cowin, 3d U.S. Cav., at Zamboanga, Mindanao, P.I., on the evening of Jan. 8 last, was a most charming wedding. Holy Trinity church was handsomely decorated with palms and ferns, perfumed with the odor of many flowers, and lighted by the soft glow from yellow shaded candles. The bride wore a beautiful princess gown of piña, the material and embroidery of which were native manufacture, and carrying a wedding prayer book bound in ivory, from which the service was read, proceeded to the altar on the arm of her father to the strains of the wedding march from Lohengrin. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. E. Armstrong. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Belle Duke Phister, and Miss Eleanor Bliss, daughter of Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, as maids, gowned in dainty white embroidered French muslins with yellow sashes, and carrying arm bouquets of Spanish flags tied with large bows of yellow ribbon. The groom and his attendants, Lieut. Arthur Poillon, aide to General Bliss, as best man, and Lieuts. William G. Ball and Clark Lynn, 2d U.S. Inf., were all in white uniform. Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, No. 2 Calle Madrid, the broad verandas and large airy rooms of which were tastefully and profusely decorated with palms and tropical plants interspersed with orchids and other rare native flowers. A champagne punch and a delicious buffet supper were served during the reception. The presents were numerous and beautiful. The guests included Gen. and Mrs. T. H. Bliss, Gen. and Mrs. W. T. Duggan, all the officers and ladies of the post and department headquarters, and many officials of the civil government with their families. During the reception the 2d Infantry band, stationed on the lawn, under the cocoanut palms, rendered a well selected program. The happy couple left, amidst showers of rice, on the Australian liner Taiyuan for a three months' trip through China and Japan, after which they will be at home at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Isabella Merry, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. O. E. Chapman, to Asst. Engr. Charles I. Day, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service.

The engagement of Ensign Paul E. Dampman, U.S.N., to Miss Minnie Tinker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Tinker, of 709 North Carrollton avenue, Baltimore, Md., is announced. The wedding will probably take place in April.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Stockton, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., to Mr. Ainsworth Parker, of Boston, Mass., now practising law in Baltimore, Md.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of George M. Colvocoresses, eldest son of Capt. G. P. Colvocoresses, U.S.N., to Alice Marion Hagen, of Noumea, New Caledonia, on Dec. 31, 1906.

The wedding of Miss Mabel Harrison Glennon, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. J. H. Glennon, U.S.N., and Lieut. Matthew Arthur Cross, Art. Corps, U.S.A., will take place Wednesday, April 17, at noon, in St. Thomas' Episcopal church, Washington, D.C.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. John Lewis Hannum, U.S.N., retired, an officer of distinction during the War with Spain, died at his home at 2029 Ontario street, Philadelphia, Pa., March 10. He entered the Service as a third assistant engineer, April 21, 1863. He served on the Pawnee of the South Atlantic Station, 1863-5, and on the Guerriere of the same station, 1867-9. Other vessels he served on were the Terror, Worcester, Richmond, Nipsic, Pinta, Iroquois, Vermont, Amphitrite, Indiana, Minneapolis, and Columbia. He reached the grade of Chief Engineer in May, 1861, and was retired as captain, June 30, 1889. He served during the Spanish-American War as follows: On U.S.S. Minneapolis from Jan. 14, 1898, to March 27, 1898, and the U.S.S. Brooklyn from March 31, 1898, to Aug. 31, 1898. Subsequent to the close of the Spanish-American War he served at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., and at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. He was advanced two numbers in rank on Feb. 11, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on board the U.S.S. Brooklyn, on July 3, 1898, at the battle of Santiago de Cuba, while serving as chief engineer of that vessel.

Prof. Henry Davis Todd, U.S.N., died at his home in Annapolis, Md., March 8, aged sixty-nine years. Professor Todd, who had been line officer in the Navy, and reached the rank of lieutenant commander after serving through the Civil War with distinction before resigning, re-entered the Service as a professor of mathematics, and had served both at the Naval Academy and in the Naval

Observatory at Washington. In the latter place he had charge of the compilation of the Nautical Almanac. His resignation from the line was in 1876, and he entered the Service again in 1877. He was first assigned as an instructor at the Naval Academy as head of the department of physics and chemistry. Professor Todd entered the Academy as a midshipman, May 28, 1853, being appointed from the State of New York. He graduated from the institution with the class of 1857, and Professor Todd was the last survivor. He is survived by a widow, one son and one daughter. Mrs. Todd was, before her marriage, Miss Flora Johnson, a daughter of the famous chancellor, John Johnson. The surviving children are Capt. Henry Davis Todd, jr., Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Mary Johnson Todd, of Annapolis.

Announcement is made by Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, of the death of Lieut. Col. Homer J. Lindsay, aide-de-camp, Staff of Commander-in-Chief, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 5, 1907. "Lieutenant Colonel Lindsay," says General Stewart, "was a faithful and efficient officer of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and always evidenced a deep interest in the soldiery of the State."

Mr. James W. Forsee, father of the wife of Mrs. Ewers, wife of Brig. Gen. Ezra P. Ewers, U.S.A., died at Owenton, Ky., Feb. 26.

Capt. James McB. Stembel, U.S.A., retired, died at Pau, France, March 7, 1907. He was born in Ohio, June 25, 1846, and served as a cadet at the U.S. Naval Academy from Sept. 26, 1862, to March 18, 1865. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 27th Infantry, Oct. 19, 1867; was transferred to the 9th Infantry in June, 1869; promoted first lieutenant, March 27, 1879; and was retired, with the rank of captain, Nov. 4, 1890, for disability in the line of duty.

Capt. John R. Foley, regimental adjutant of the 60th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., who went South some two months ago for the benefit of his health, died suddenly in Aiken, S.C., March 11, from heart trouble. Captain Foley was well known throughout the Guard of the State as an officer of high attainments, and a devoted and unselfish worker for the interests of the regiment. None ever labored more earnestly to raise the standard of the command than he did, and he was one of the most valuable officers ever connected with the regiment. He established reforms in the proper keeping of books and papers in the adjutant's office, and among the companies of the regiment, that won for him very high praise from National Guard headquarters, and a more conscientious and popular officer in the discharge of his many duties never served with the 60th. He was most highly esteemed, and by no one more than Colonel Duffy, who will find his place on his staff a very difficult one to fill. He first joined the Guard as a private in Co. B, 7th Regt., in June, 1889, and was elected a second lieutenant in Co. H, of the 60th Regiment, Dec. 14, 1899. He was appointed captain and adjutant, May 14, 1900. During the war with Spain he served in the 201st N.Y. Volunteers as first sergeant, second lieutenant, and first lieutenant. Funeral services were held over his remains in the Church of the Holy Innocents, New York city, March 15. Colonel Duffy and other officers of the 60th Regiment, and Colonel Bates and officers of the 71st Regiment, war veterans of the 7th, the 7th Regiment veterans and members of Company B, 7th Regiment, being among the large number of persons attending. Company H, 60th Regiment, Captain W. C. Woods, acted as escort. Colonel Duffy, in an official order announcing with deep sorrow the death of Captain Foley, says in part: "His death is a great loss to the regiment and the State, his family and friends. He was an able, efficient and reliable officer, always devoted to his duty, and won the respect and affection of his superiors and subordinates. Personally, his character was most upright, his disposition genial and kind; he was a loyal companion and faithful friend."

Comdr. Socrates Hubbard, U.S.N., retired, died at his home in Englewood, N.J., March 12. He was born in New York and was appointed acting midshipman at the U.S. Naval Academy in November, 1861. He was graduated in 1865 and attached to the U.S.S. Swatara, of the West Indian Squadron, from 1865 to 1867. On Dec. 1, 1866, he was promoted to ensign, and during 1867 and 1868 was on the U.S.S. Guerriere, flagship of the South American Squadron. In March, 1868, he was promoted to master, and in March, 1869, was commissioned as lieutenant. From 1869 to 1871 he accompanied the U.S.S. Nipsic on the Darien expedition, and from 1873 to 1875 he was stationed aboard the U.S.S. Omaha on the Southern Pacific station. He taught in the Naval Academy from 1876 to 1880; was promoted to lieutenant commander in October, 1879, and was on duty at the Pacific station from 1879-1882, and at the Naval Observatory in 1882. In 1883 he was engaged in torpedo instruction, and from 1883 to 1885 had equipment duty at the New York Navy Yard. In 1885 and 1886 he saw special service on board the U.S.S. Powhatan. He was retired June 18, 1888, for disability incident to the Service.

Thomas Hazard Roe, who died on March 7 at Newburg, N.Y., at the age of one hundred years, was born in New York city on Nov. 21, 1806. Mr. Roe leaves two sisters, Mrs. W. G. Hasbrouck and Miss Emily Roe. Mrs. Hasbrouck, who is the mother of Gen. Henry C. Hasbrouck, U.S., retired, is ninety-eight years old.

Funeral services over the remains of Capt. David J. Gibbon, U.S.A., retired, who died at Washington, D.C., March 5, were held on March 8 in St. Margaret's Episcopal church. The honorary pallbearers were: Brig. Gen. Andrew S. Burt, U.S.A.; Brig. Gen. Chambers McKibbin, U.S.A.; Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, U.S.A.; Brig. Gen. J. J. O'Connell, U.S.A.; Major William H. Kell, U.S.A., and Major Edmund K. Webster, U.S.A. A troop of cavalry from Fort Myer escorted the caisson from Washington Barracks, upon which the casket was placed. Non-commissioned officers were the active pall-bearers. A firing party and a trumpeter were detailed from Fort Myer. The interment was in Arlington cemetery.

The death of Frank Dickinson Wickham, infant son of Capt. Frank D. Wickham and Myrtle Wickham, occurred at Fort Jay on March 4. "Deep sympathy is expressed for Capt. and Mrs. Wickham in their bereavement," writes a correspondent at Fort Jay, "and the little child, who was generally loved, will be missed far beyond the home circle."

Mrs. Catharine Ruth Lay, wife of A. Tracy Lay, died suddenly at her home, No. 321 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Feb. 27, 1907, of heart failure. The funeral services were held at Grace (Episcopal) Church, March 2, the officiating clergymen being Rev. Dr. Waters, rector, assisted by Rev. Dr. Tolle, of Waukegan, Ill., and Rev. Bayard Clinch, of Springfield. Other clergymen in the chancel were Rev. Mr. Todd, Chicago; Rev. Luther Pardee, dean of the Cathedral, and Rev. Dr. Wolcott, rector of St. John's Church, Highland Park, the summer home of Mr.

Lay. The full vested choir was present, Mr. Lay having for many years been the senior warden of Grace Church. The following hymns, favorites of Mrs. Lay, were exquisitely rendered by the choir: "There is a Blessed Home," "Jesus Lover of my Soul," "Lead Kindly Light," and "Fight the Good Fight." The large circle of friends of the deceased expressed their sympathy with very beautiful flowers, profuse in number, concealing the entire chancel railing of the church. The interment took place at Graceland Cemetery, north of Chicago. The funeral was attended by a large number of people from a distance, among them Col. C. A. H. McCauley, U.S.A., and wife, from Denver, Colo., Mrs. McCauley being the daughter of Mrs. Lay; Prof. John Tracy Lay, of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. John Tracy Lay, of Philadelphia, and others.

Capt. Edward B. Hussey, one of the most esteemed master marines of Nantucket, Mass., and an old whaler, who died on March 7, during the Civil War, abandoned whaling and enlisted in the Navy as acting master, serving on the frigate Sabine, the gunboat Osceola (then with the Gulf Squadron), and Nyanza, altogether putting in six years in the Navy. While on duty in the gulf he had command of the gunboat William G. Anderson, used in transporting ordnance from New Orleans to Pensacola. He was a participant in the battle of Fort Fisher.

Capt. James Mooney, seventy-eight years old, who died in New York city March 13, served in the Civil War as a captain in the 4th N.Y. Infantry from May 2 to Dec. 7, 1861, and was appointed captain of the 19th U.S. Infantry Nov. 12, 1861. He was dismissed from the Army Sept. 26, 1865.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Newberry, wife of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has gone to Lakewood, Conn., to visit her schoolboy son.

Surg. Joseph A. Guthrie, U.S.N., has been in poor health this winter and has been stopping at Hotel La Plaza, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Major W. L. Sibert, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., left Pittsburgh, Pa., March 10, for New York, from which place he sailed for Panama, March 11.

Capt. Leon B. Kroner of the 10th U.S. Cav., from Fort Robinson, Nebr., is the guest of Major and Mrs. Henry Romeyn of 1736 P street, Washington, D.C.

Gen. and Mrs. Matile, who have been spending the winter on the Riviera, France, will return shortly to Geneva, where their daughter, Miss Elizabeth, is studying music. They expect to sail for America towards the end of May.

Miss Helen Hatfield, of Washington, D.C.; Miss Katharine Van Horne, of Logansport, Ind., and Mr. Frank Phelps, of Baltimore, Md., are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Whitmore, at Governor's Island, New York.

A belated addition to the Congressional Record, published after the close of Congress, gives among bills approved and signed by the President S. 5888, authorizing the President to appoint James Carroll a surgeon, with the rank of major, in the U.S. Army.

The ladies of the garrison at Fort Monroe, Va., assisted by some guests of the hotels, have been meeting once a week to sew for missions among the miners of West Virginia. Last week a fine box of clothing was packed and shipped. It reflects great credit on the work of the ladies.

Walter Neeser, jr., of New York city, is preparing a chronological and statistical history of the American Navy from its establishment to the present time. President Roosevelt is much interested in the work, and has given Mr. Neeser access to the records of the Navy Department.

Col. and Mrs. Cornelius Gardener, 16th U.S. Inf., entertained at dinner on Jan. 25 in Manila in honor of Governor General and Mrs. Smith, their guests afterwards visiting the hop room and terraces of Corbin Hall. The guests numbered Governor General and Mrs. Smith, Gen. and Mrs. Pershing, Major Morrow, Captain Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Swift, of Detroit, and Señor Unson, of Tayabas Province.

The following candidates for the Military Academy have been appointed during the past week: Don H. Robinson, 1517 Wilson avenue, Chicago, Ill.; William B. Hardigg, Evansville, Ind.; John M. Thompson, Annapolis, Md.; William A. Strohm, alternate, Annapolis, Md.; Charles M. Flett, alternate, Larimore, N.D.; J. W. Massey, alternate, Snyder, Tex.; Edward C. V. Boykin, alternate, Hampden Sidney, Va.

Speaking of Capt. Dwight E. Aultman, Art. Corps, U.S.A., ordered to leave Cuba March 5 for the United States, the Havana Daily Telegraph says: "Captain Aultman, because of his thorough acquaintance with Cuba, her language and her people, gained during the years devoted to him by instructing the Cuban artillery, was sent here soon after the beginning of the present intervention to do certain special work, for which his past experience has specially qualified him. This having been accomplished he is now, at his own request, to be permitted to return to his battery in California. Few American officers serving in Cuba have done more important work than Captain Aultman, or done it better, and none have been more popular with both Americans and Cubans."

Referring to the recent retirement of Brig. Gen. Stephen P. Jocelyn, U.S.N., the Free Press and Times of Burlington, Vt., says: "General Jocelyn is one of the best Army officers in the Service, and his retirement will be a great loss. His recent excellent work as military advisor in the Department of California during the San Francisco disaster is still fresh in the minds of his friends here and his colleagues in Washington. General Jocelyn has a long Army record, which begins in the Civil War. His opinion on all Army matters has always been deemed of the highest importance, and his Army associates in all branches of the Service are sorry to lose him. General Jocelyn has a host of friends all over Vermont. His friends in Burlington will hope for his return to the Queen City."

Saratoga, N.Y., has been definitely decided upon for the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic this year. The executive committee to which was referred the question of confirming the action of the Minneapolis meeting last fall or changing the place of meeting to Atlantic City, as was proposed later, made its report on March 7 of the vote taken which has resulted in favor of Saratoga. Judge Joseph W. O'Neill, adjutant general of the G.A.R., in a statement said: "The authority given the executive committee to change the place of meeting was very limited. The railroads having promised the usual rates to encampments held in the East and business men's association of Saratoga having guaranteed the hotel rates shall not be increased, but may be reduced, the committee did not feel at liberty to over-ride the action of the Minneapolis encampment."

Dr. and Mrs. M. A. Hays have left Fort Flagler for a trip to Washington and New York.

R. Hayden, E. V. Valz and F. W. Smith have been appointed assistant surgeons in the Navy from March 5.

Mrs. Sebree-Smith and her daughters are spending a month with Captain Ketcham at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

A daughter, Lydia English Bradman, was born to the wife of Capt. F. L. Bradman, U.S.M.C., at Boston, Mass., March 8, 1907.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William S. Cowles, U.S.N., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Bayard Cutting at New York city a part of this week.

A son, Craig Cotting Scott, was born to the wife of Mr. John A. Scott, at Cambridge, Mass. Mrs. Scott is the daughter of Med. Insp. F. B. Stephenson, U.S.N.

Col. George F. Chase, 15th Cav., who has been sick at the hospital at Camp Columbia, Cuba, has now recovered his health, and has returned to duty at Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara.

Capt. William H. Reeder, U.S.N., reported for duty at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., March 11, after a three weeks' absence on sick leave. Captain Reeder will take up his new duties as captain of the receiving ship Hancock on March 16. He has previously been on duty as captain of the yard.

Recently elected companions in the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., included the following: Act. Asst. Surg. Jules Frederick Billard, late U.S.N.; Capt. Clarence Dwight Perry, U.S.V.; Lieut. Charles Russell Train, U.S.N., and Capt. William Mackey Cruikshank, U.S.A.

Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, C.E., U.S.A., Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, and one of his associates, Major David Du B. Gaillard, C.E., U.S.A., arrived at Colon from New York, March 12, and proceeded by special train to Panama. Colonel Goethals is about to begin a comprehensive inspection of conditions in the Canal Zone.

Brevet Col. Frederick W. Prince, one time of the 3d N.Y. Volunteer Infantry, later of the 16th N.Y. Volunteer Heavy Artillery, 1861 to 1865, formerly of Geneva, N.Y., is critically ill at the residence of his son, 70 West Ninety-third street, New York city. While grave fears are entertained for Colonel Prince's life, he is resting comfortably and without pain.

Major William Stephenson, U.S.A., who has been on duty in San Francisco for the past few years, is to sail for the Philippines on April 5 to the great regret of his many friends in that city, where he has been most popular socially. His sisters, the Misses Stephenson, who have made their home with him during the time he has been on duty in California, will return to their former home in Maine.

General Slocum Circle, No. 33, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, celebrated its fourth anniversary on Wednesday, March 6, at their headquarters, Greenwich Hall, Christopher and Hudson streets, New York city. There was a large attendance of sisters and visiting circles, and an interesting program of addresses, songs and recitations. The circle presented a handsome bracelet to its president, Mrs. May Nagel, also a box of lace handkerchiefs.

Lord Charles Beresford, of the British Channel fleet, who was in San Francisco, Cal., March 11, on his return from Texas, in speaking of warships, is quoted as follows: "The people have become the arbiters of peace. They realize the horrors of war and that battleships are cheaper than battles. War is no longer determined by parliaments and potentates, and the people look upon the cost of battleships as an insurance rate. That is what I have always said, and I believe it still. I have told your people that."

The bridge whist tournament, given at the Waldorf-Astoria, on March 6, by the ladies of the New York Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society, of which Mrs. F. J. Higginson is chairman, proved a great success. There were fifty-two tables—prize for each table. Many of the prizes were very handsome; all were donated by friends of the society. Much credit is due Mr. Elwell for his skillful management of the tournament. The sum of \$538 was realized and turned over to the Navy Relief Society.

The Jamestown Ter-centennial Exposition Commission has decided to invite for the opening day, April 26, the ambassadors, ministers and naval and military attachés of foreign governments with their wives to participate in the ceremonies as the guests of the commission. On May 13—the anniversary of the first settlement at Jamestown—special commemorative ceremonies will be held, and on June 10—Georgia day, when the President of the United States is expected to be present—an elaborate program will be carried out. July 4 will be celebrated in a fitting manner. It was decided to place the soldiers and sailors' rendezvous under the supervision of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The secretary of the Richmond County Country Club, Douglass Hills, N.Y., has extended the privileges of that club to the officers of the Army and Navy. In a letter addressed to the Secretary of War, under date of March 7, Mr. E. H. Foster, secretary of the club, says: "The president of the Richmond County Country Club has directed me to advise you that the Country Club, which is located on Staten Island, is within easy reach by train or trolley car from St. George, and members of the Army will be welcomed by the directors at the club grounds at any time under the rule by which: 'Officers of the Army and Navy on the active list * * * shall be privileged to become members without payment of initiation fee, but subject to dues at the rate of \$4 per month during the term of their membership.' The club maintains an excellent eighteen-hole golf course and several tennis courts, also a restaurant, which may be of interest to officers who find themselves in this vicinity."

Capt. and Mrs. James H. Bull, U.S.N., of the San Francisco Naval Training Station, entertained at a large dinner, followed by cards, at their quarters at Yerba Buena, March 5. The house was exquisitely decorated with pink roses, carnations and begonias, the dinner table being particularly attractive with pale pink roses and softly shaded lights. The dinner guests, numbering a dozen, were: Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Simpson; Dr. and Mrs. McEnery, Mr. and Mrs. Curran Clark, of Redwood; Mrs. Darragh, Miss McEnery, Miss Isabell McLaughlin, Miss Marjorie Bull, Lieutenant Commander Barnes and Dr. Biddle. Later in the evening bridge and euchre were played, the dinner guests being joined by Capt. Arthur Marix, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Marix, Capt. Daniel Hand, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hand, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Ziba W. Reynolds, Dr. Abekin, Dr. Stibbins, Miss Katherine Stevens, Mrs. Katherine Shirley, Paymr. Gordon A. Helmicks and Paymaster Beecher.

Comdr. and Mrs. John B. Milton and Miss Milton are in Washington at 1222 Connecticut avenue.

Col. and Mrs. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., on March 9.

The officers and ladies of Fort Myer, Va., entertained at an informal hop in the post hall on Friday, March 8.

Lieut. Col. W. E. Wilder, U.S.A., is in Washington visiting his sister-in-law, Miss Martin, at 1412 Twentieth street.

Miss Julia Butler, sister of Lieut. Henry Varnum Butler, U.S.N., has returned to Washington after a visit of ten days in New York.

Mrs. Corcoran, wife of Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, U.S.A., has returned to Fort Myer, Va., after an extended stay in Texas, owing to the ill health of her mother.

Secretary of War William H. Taft and Secretary of State Elihu Root have each sent a check for \$25 to the National Rifle Association of America in order to become life members of that organization.

Among the guests in Washington, D.C., March 11, at a dinner given by the Japanese Ambassador and the Viscountess Aoki were Col. and Mrs. Bromwell, U.S.A., and Naval Constr. and Mrs. Robinson, U.S.N.

Comdr. Frank E. Beatty, U.S.N., who has been on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, has been ordered to command the Buffalo, April 1, relieving Comdr. John F. Parker, ordered home to wait orders.

The Army and Navy League has arranged to have an exhibition drill, tea and dance to be given at Fort Myer, Va., on April 10. These entertainments have always proved a great success in the past and it is to be hoped that this year's will be as popular.

Lieut. Comdr. Philip Andrews, U.S.N., is ordered detached from Bureau of Navigation, March 10, and will proceed to Camden, N.J., for duty in connection with fitting out the Kausas and for duty on board that vessel as executive officer when she is commissioned.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. R. H. Robinson, Rear Admiral Barker, U.S.N., and Capt. Spencer Cosby, U.S.A., were the guests of Mrs. Leslie Irving at dinner in Washington, given in honor of Miss Evelyn Jackson, sister of Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, 10th U.S. Cav., on March 9.

Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, 18th U.S. Inf., and wife, who have been visiting friends at 1733 De Sale street, Washington, D.C., left for Baltimore, Md., March 7. Mrs. Gunster was formerly a Miss Jamison, of that city. Lieutenant Gunster is on a leave from his station, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Major Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, U.S.A., Capt. H. C. Whitehead, 10th U.S. Cav., and wife and three children, and Vets. S. W. Service, 10th U.S. Cav., whose names appeared among the list of passengers in our issue of March 9, did not sail on the Army transport from San Francisco, Cal., on March 5 as booked. They will sail on a later transport.

Comdr. Walter C. Cowles, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cowles entertained charmingly at dinner on board the receiving ship Franklin at Norfolk, Va., March 7. The table was decorated in pink and green, and covers were laid for eleven. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Charles Laird, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. D. Brotherton, Miss Belle Heath, Miss Edith Cowles, Capt. A. C. Dillingham, and Midshipman W. C. Ulrich.

Dr. Arnold D. Tuttle, ex-sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps, U.S. Army, a graduate of the University of Maryland School of Medicine, 1906, and subsequent to graduation a member of the dispensary staff at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, is now located in Jacksonville, Fla., serving in the capacity of resident physician to St. Luke's Hospital in that city. Dr. Tuttle served in the Army Hospital Corps during the Spanish-American War, in the Philippine insurrection and with the China Relief Expedition.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, New York, will review the 13th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., under command of Colonel Austen, at the armory on Wednesday night, March 20. The review will be followed, as usual, by the ceremony of evening parade, and artillery practice, after which the guardsmen and their friends will enjoy an excellent dance program. Rear Admiral Coghlan will, it is said, remain in command of the Brooklyn navy yard until June 1 next, when he will be relieved by Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, who is at present laid up in Washington with a severe attack of rheumatism.

"After years of a stormy up-and-down-hill military career," says the Burlington Free Press and Times, "Lieut. Col. George A. Dodd, 10th U.S. Cav., who is better known in Burlington and all over New England as Captain Dodd, of Troop F, 3d Cav., has been rewarded for his fine military horsemanship and knowledge by being appointed a member of the General Staff of the Army and ordered to Chicago, Ill., to report as Chief of Staff of the Northern Division. Colonel Dodd has of late been serving with the 10th Cavalry. A few years ago, after serving with distinction in Cuba, he came to Fort Ethan Allen on sick leave. Later he was sent West for his health and then given the recruiting office at Philadelphia. He served on this duty with credit and went back to his regiment."

Major Charles Hine, U.S.V., formerly an official of the Big Four, who now commands a high salary as a railway expert, has resigned from the service of the Delaware and Hudson road at Albany, N.Y., to take charge of the railway department of a prominent New York firm and will make expert examinations of railways in the United States, Canada and South America. "Major Hine, in a manner thoroughly informal, but in a style clear and convincing, and that held the attention of his audience, chiefly composed of students," says the Montreal Gazette, "gave an address in the Physics Building, McGill University, March 7, on 'Modern Railroading.' The Major has served from brakeman to general superintendent, and is the author of several well-known books on railroad subjects."

"One of the very elegant functions of the season," says The Tatler of St. Augustine, Fla., of March 9, "was given by Major Gen. and Mrs. Brooke and Miss Biddle, on Tuesday evening, March 5, in the drawing-room of the Alcazar, where they are spending the winter. The ladies greeted their friends at the entrance with charming cordiality, Mrs. Brooke wearing an elegant gown of black and white satin brocade, Miss Biddle in a white gown of messeline silk, the ladies invited coming in beautiful gowns, wearing their handsome jewels, making a brilliant scene. There were ten tables surrounded with bridge players and three for seven-handed euchre. Pretty prizes were given the winners at each table after the game. Punch was served during the evening and a delicious collation at eleven o'clock."

A son, Park Painter Reed, was born to the wife of Lieut. Harrie Ford Reed, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Mott, N.J., March 12.

Mrs. J. A. Finley and Miss Finley will be at the Breakers, Palm Beach, Florida, during March, when they will return to their country place, Haverford, Pa.

Lieut. Byrd A. Page, 11th Inf., has been found guilty of violating his pledge to abstain from the use of liquor and of writing a disrespectful letter to Col. A. L. Myer, commanding the regiment. He was reduced thirty files in his grade as a result of the sentence. The trial was held at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

American naval officers will be glad to welcome at the opening of the Jamestown Exposition Commander Take-shita, who was stationed in Washington for several years as the naval attaché of the Japanese Legation and who is now on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the second squadron of the Japanese navy.

Capt. Lester W. Cornish, 9th U.S. Cav., senior in his grade in the Cavalry arm of the Service, who has been ordered home to await retirement, was graduated from the Military Academy as a second lieutenant in the 5th Cavalry in 1881, was promoted first lieutenant in 1889, and captain, 9th Cavalry, in 1899. He was born in Massachusetts March 26, 1859.

Pvt. Timothy R. Langdon, 97th Co., Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Adams, R.I., jumped from the seat where he had been sitting in the barracks, with a number of comrades on March 9, and without a word of warning threw up a window and jumped to the ground forty-five feet below. He was taken to the hospital, where at last accounts small hopes are held out for his recovery.

Arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending March 13 included the following: Comdr. W. Winder and Comdr. W. G. Cutler, U.S.N.; Gen. J. R. McGinness, Capt. B. J. Edger, Jr., Capt. G. P. Heard and Capt. J. L. Hines, U.S.A.; Admiral J. B. Coughlan, U.S.N.; Gen. C. I. Wilson, Capt. D. W. Kilburn, Capt. C. P. Johnson, Lieut. V. M. Elmore, Jr., and Chaplain B. W. Perry, U.S.A.; Civil Engr. George McKay, U.S.N., and Mrs. McKay; Lieut. E. P. Thompson, U.S.A.

Captain Amundsen, a Norwegian explorer, who accomplished the Northwest Passage in his forty-seven ton ship, the Gjoa, spending nineteen months of his three years' voyage making observations in the vicinity of the magnetic pole, has been lionized in Paris. President Fallières decorated the explorer as a commander of the Legion of Honor. He earnestly hopes that a station will be established in the vicinity of the magnetic pole and maintained there long enough to permit of a complete and exhaustive set of observations. Captain Amundsen will visit the United States this fall.

At a meeting in New York, March 11, of a special committee consisting of the Secretary of War, the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city of New York, appointed to award the contract for the erection of the monument in honor of the Prison Ship Martyrs of the Revolution, the contract was awarded to the P. J. Carlin Construction Company, of Brooklyn, which made the lowest bid. Lieut. Col. William L. Marshall, C.E., U.S.A., will have general supervision of the work. The monument, which is to cost \$172,000, will follow plans designed by the late Stanford White, and will be erected in Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, is the subject of a highly eulogistic article in the Manila Times which, in speaking of his prospective relinquishment of his present command, says: "The announcement that Major General Wood is to be relieved shortly of the command of the Division of the Philippines will be generally received with regret. As one of the two or three foremost men in our Army today, as a man who has shown himself thoroughly conversant with conditions here and given hint of large possibilities in the field of administration, and as a close friend and adviser of President Roosevelt, the islands will lose greatly by his departure. However he may appeal to the Army, to the average American here General Wood is commanded principally by a belief in his ability to see the thing that needs to be done and to do it. The conditions that prevail in Mindanao to-day stand as a monument to his energy and sagacity, and it is probably chiefly by his record there that he will be remembered here. Taking hold at time when the island was still a prey to tribal strife and turbulence, as well as opposition to our own arms, it was not long until he had achieved that first essential to material progress—peace. And while with one hand suppressing the marauding, murdering Moro, with the other he was quietly supporting and encouraging the tiller of the soil and all those whose activities were directed in healthful channels, more especially those American pioneers who asked nothing more than peace and protection and a chance to develop the vast resources around them. All that the American settler in Mindanao owes to General Wood is not known and can never be paid."

The alumni of Norwich (Vt.) University met at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, on Saturday evening, March 9, to "celebrate ourselves," as they do once a year, and with more than usual success on this particular occasion. The amount of enthusiasm shown for "N.U." would have done credit to the greatest university in the land, and one small alumnus in particular was so constantly active in stirring up the zeal of his fellows as to suggest the constant danger of a disastrous explosion. It did not seem to be safe for so small a boiler to carry so much steam. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, the president of the "New York Association of Norwich Alumni and Post Cadets," presided, and speeches were made by Charles E. Spooner, president of the University; Lieut. Leslie A. I. Chapman, 1st Cav., U.S.A., commandant; Major Gens. O. O. Howard and F. D. Grant, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, U.S.A., commandant of cadets, West Point, and Mr. Frank Trumbull, president of the Colorado and Southern Railroad. Col. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., Superintendent of the Military Academy, was introduced by General Dodge, and was received with as much enthusiasm as if he made a speech—perhaps more. In introducing Colonel Howze, General Dodge read the following letter addressed to his grandson, Grenville Dodge Montgomery, who was during the war with Spain an officer of the 34th U.S. Vols., under Colonel Howze:

Madison State Journal, Madison, Wis.
Stoughton, Wis., Feb. 18, 1907.

Capt. G. D. Montgomery.
Dear Sir: Wisconsin officers of the 34th would like to see Colonel Howze secure the appointment of brigadier general now that there are seven vacancies soon to be filled. We feel that he deserves it, and that it would be an honor to the balance of us should he be recognized in this manner by the President. If someone would suggest the appointment to President Roosevelt the object might be attained. If you feel favorably would you push it along. Hope you are well. You will probably remember me who was stationed at Batang, Aglipay's old town.

Very respectfully,
C. J. ROLLIS.

Gen. C. C. Byrne, U.S.A., who has been abroad, expects to sail for the United States on March 28.

Gen. Cecil Clay, of the Department of Justice, has been the guest of Chaplain C. S. Walkley at Fort Monroe, Va.

A daughter, Helen Gardner Coughlan, was born to the wife of Lieut. T. M. Coughlan, March 8, at Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Coughlan is the daughter of Major John H. Gardner, 1st U.S. Cav.

General Williams, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Colorado, returned to Denver this week from an inspection of Fort Huachuca, Ariz., where he was accompanied by Lieutenant Hall, A.D.C.

Among the passengers of the Ward line steamship Havana, which arrived from Havana at New York, March 13, was Mrs. W. S. Cowles, wife of Rear Admiral Cowles, U.S.N., who was at the pier to meet her. Mrs. Cowles spent two delightful weeks in Cuba.

Civil Engr. Richard Carmichael Hollyday, U.S.N., will succeed H. H. Rousseau as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department when the latter is made a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission. He is now stationed at the New York Yard.

Lieut. Col. Frank A. Edwards, U.S.A., and Comdr. John B. Barnadou, U.S.N., respectively the military and naval attachés of the United States at Rome, Italy, have been received in private audience by Queen Margherita. The Queen mother was most cordial and expressed her liking for Americans.

The following were among the arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, during the week ending March 14: Capt. F. M. Dunwoody, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Dunwoody; Capt. W. E. Dove, Capt. S. A. Purviance, Major W. L. Sibert, Gen. C. F. Humphrey, Major W. P. Richardson, U.S.A., and Capt. C. A. Abbey, R.C.S.

The court-martial of Capt. Charles S. Haight, 5th Cav., at Fort Douglas, has been concluded and the papers in the case have been awaiting the action of Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, commanding the Department of the Colorado, who has been on a tour of inspection. We understand that Captain Haight has been honorably acquitted.

Major W. Vinson, U.S.A., lately stationed at Portland, Ore., has arrived at Denver, Colo., and been detailed as Chief Paymaster, Department of the Colorado. The latter officer is reported to be contemplating matrimony, and a rumor in Denver society states he will make an extended wedding trip to Europe.

Judge Pollock, of the United States District Court of Kansas, on March 13 denied the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of ex-Capt. George W. Kirkman, U.S.A. Mr. Kirkman contended that his two sentences were concurrent, while the War Department held that they were cumulative. Mr. Kirkman still has seven months to serve in the Federal prison at Fort Leavenworth.

In our issue of March 9 there appeared an item under "Personals" stating that a "press despatch from Omaha, Nebr., says that Lieut. A. L. Clark, 30th Inf., pleaded guilty to charges of insobriety. A correspondent, cognizant of the facts in the case, informs us that that press despatch was in error. Lieutenant Clark, he says, was not tried for insobriety, but faced the court for some minor neglects."

The report of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States for the quarter ending January, 1907, shows a loss of 78 in first-class members original, a gain of 32 in first-class by succession and hereditary and a gain of 8 in second-class, the net loss being 40 and the total membership, Jan. 31, 1907, 8,990. The Pennsylvania Commandery makes a net loss of 41 and the New-York Commandery a net gain of 6.

It is reported from Washington, D.C., that the Sheridan Statue Commission has formally rejected the model made by J. Q. A. Ward of an equestrian statue of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, which it is designed to erect in Washington. Mrs. Sheridan was displeased with the model and asserted that the likeness of the General was not a good one, the facial expression being unnatural. As a result of her request the commission had several prominent artists examine the model, and, following their report, the model has been rejected.

"The nomination of Capt. Seth M. Ackley, U.S.N., of Nantucket, Mass., to be a rear admiral in the United States Navy," says the Inquirer and Mirror of that city, "was confirmed by the Senate on Feb. 25, 1907. This is the first time a Nantucket man has ever risen to the rank of a rear admiral, and our fellow townsmen has won his promotion by many years of faithful and efficient service in the Navy." The paper also gives an interesting narrative of how Rear Admiral Ackley jumped overboard from the U.S.S. Omaha many years ago to save a man who had fallen overboard from the foretopsail yard.

Pedro Alvarado, the Mexican multi-millionaire mine owner of Mexico, is willing to spend \$10,000,000 to rid his country of the bloodthirsty Yaquis. Alvarado's idea is to organize a rough rider regiment of Indian campaigners and cowboys from Wyoming, New Mexico, and Texas. He says if President Diaz will accept this plan the funds will be available at once. President Diaz, however, will only allow Mexicans to be enlisted. Alvarado calls attention to the absolute failure of the Mexican troops in their campaigns against the Indians for the past fifteen years, and says it would be a waste of funds and time to put the regular troops in the field except as an auxiliary.

Pavilion services at Camp Columbia, Cuba, began Sunday morning, March 10, 1907, as follows: Nine o'clock a.m., mass, celebrated by Chaplain Waring; 9 a.m., service in the guard house for prisoners by Chaplain Rice; 9:30 a.m., service in the pavilion by Chaplain Pierce and Rice; 10 o'clock a.m., Holy Communion in the pavilion by Chaplain Pierce; 3 p.m., Bible class meets in pavilion; 6:30 p.m., Christian Endeavor meeting in pavilion; 7:30 p.m., service in the pavilion by the chaplains, consisting of illustrated songs and stereopticon views of the Good Samaritan. Other events are scheduled as follows: March 14, entertainment; March 21, band concert; March 28, soldiers' hop; April 4, concert.

Members of the class of 1873, Naval Academy, held a reunion and banquet at the Army and Navy Club in Washington, Wednesday evening. Of the sixteen members of the class, now alive, fourteen were present, the absent ones being Capt. Lucien Young and Comdr. E. B. Underwood. Two of those present were on leave from foreign stations, Capt. C. B. T. Moore, Governor of Samoa, and Comdr. John M. Robinson, of the China Station. There were also present Capt. S. C. Lemly, former judge advocate general of the Navy, and Charles Deering of Chicago, resigned. The other members of the class were Comdr. Thomas B. Howard, Comdr. W. C. Cowles, Comdr. William F. Halsey, Comdr. A. M. Knight, Comdr. Henry Morrell, Comdr. John H. Moore, Comdr. Charles

J. Badger, Capt. S. W. B. Diehl, Comdr. R. F. Nicholson, Comdr. Alfred Reynolds, Comdr. T. E. D. Veeder, Comdr. William Winder, and Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. After the banquet the evening was spent in the telling of stories of Academy days and the singing of songs of the old times.

Mr. Victor H. Metcalf, Secretary of the Navy, left Washington, March 13, accompanied by Senator Flint, of South Carolina, and C. C. Glover, for Charleston, S.C., where they will be met by the cruiser Dolphin, and will proceed on a cruise to the West Indies. The Dolphin left the Washington Navy Yard, March 13, with Senator Hale, of Maine; Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Senator Carter, of Montana, and L. A. Clark, secretary to Mr. Metcalf, on board. The principal object of the cruise is to make an inspection of the naval station site at Guantanamo, Cuba, which Assistant Secretary Newberry inspected a few weeks ago on the Mayflower. The Dolphin may touch at Hanava on the way, and after the Secretary visits the fleet at Guantanamo may proceed to San Juan, P.R. Mr. Metcalf expects to return to Washington with his guests about April 1.

The military department at the University of Maine at Orono is very popular now, although some time ago it was not very popular with the students. Capt. W. S. Brown, of the 25th U.S. Inf., is the military instructor, and has worked a wonderful change since he took charge last September. Captain Brown at once set about improving the military department, and it is now one of the best regulated, as well as one of the most popular, departments in the institution. Upper class men are the officers, the freshmen being the only ones who are required to drill. The following is the list of the commissioned officers of the Cadet Battalion: Capt. W. S. Brown, 25th U.S. Inf. (professor of military science and tactics); major, F. S. N. Erskine, '07; captain and quartermaster, S. M. Bird, '07; captains, H. H. Rich, '08, L. W. Sargent, '08, and J. Jacobs, '08; first lieutenant and adjutant, B. Y. Collins, '08; first lieutenants, J. S. Irish, '08, E. C. Coleman, '08, and F. W. Files, '08; second lieutenants, G. L. Wildes, '08, A. L. Todd, '08, H. M. Bowman, '09, and H. L. Farnham, '09.

In an article headed "If Jack Weston Is There, It's All Right," the Manila Times of Feb. 4 says: "That is the way a famous old Indian fighter dismissed a problem that had been vexing him several days. He learned that Jack Weston was there and dismissed the matter entirely from his mind, knowing full well it would receive proper attention. Later, the War Department did not bother its head very much when it received complaints of the slackness of food and starvation among the troops in Cuba. It knew the supply did not contain many delicacies, but Jack Weston was there in charge of the commissary department and everyone who knew him knew there was no danger of starvation. And that is a sort of habit of the War Department. To trust Jack Weston. That is why he was made successively brigadier and major general, and that is why he will succeed General Wood in command of the Philippines and eventually retire as a lieutenant general. Jack Weston is always 'there' when he is needed. Major Gen. John F. Weston came into the U.S. Army after serving successively as lieutenant, captain and major of the 4th Kentucky Cavalry during the Civil War. He went into the 7th Cavalry when it was organized, and he remained with that regiment until his talents for feeding men became recognized among his general qualities of being able to look after the comfort of his troopers generally and he was made a captain and placed in the commissary department. The history of General Weston during the thirty-one years he served in the commissary department is a history of the department itself. He was and is a man who fits theories to practice rather than practice to theory. He has obtained better practical results in his work, and it has been the hardest kind of work, too, than any other man who has been in charge of the work of feeding troops. While still an officer of Cavalry, with strong commissary leanings, he graduated with honor from the Artillery School, and also while an officer of Cavalry, during the Civil War, he managed to perform such feats of gallantry in Alabama in 1865 that he received a medal of honor. His work as chief commissary of the Cuban expedition made him a brigadier general, and his administration of that important department for almost eight years secured him a major general's commission. In addition to being a soldier of the highest type, General Weston is a man of broad mind, liberal education and quick understanding. The Philippines is to be congratulated in securing such an officer as its chief military commander."

ADJUTANT GENERAL AINSWORTH, U.S.A.

(From the New York Sun.)

It must not be supposed that the abolition of the title Military Secretary and the restoration of that of Adjutant General will cause any change in the duties or the authority of the incumbent. Major General Ainsworth will have as Adjutant General precisely the same responsibilities and powers that he had as Military Secretary. The new title has been revived because the old one was generally regarded as misnomer and a blunder.

The truth is that "Adjutant General" fits the case far better now than it did under the former Army organization. In the fine old days of Drum, Williams and Corbin this official was too often more than his designation would imply. He was prone to act for the Secretary of War or for the General commanding, as the occasion might arise, and these two, each supposing that the other had authorized the proceeding, seldom had the matter called to their attention. It was a fact, indeed, that the "General commanding" was little more than a chief in buckram and sat to a banquet of strictly Barmecide character. Grant resented it. Sherman left Washington in disgust and took up his residence in St. Louis. Sheridan treated the arrangement with half-humorous contempt. It was not until Schofield succeeded to the jest that a re-adjustment and a definition became inevitable. Schofield had no idea of playing the marionette part in a somewhat shabby show. He had commanded armies, conducted highly important campaigns—witness the battle of Franklin, Tennessee—and it was by no means to his taste to lend himself to disrespectful comedy. This was in Benjamin Harrison's time, and the Hon. Redfield Proctor was Secretary of War.

Schofield stated the case to Proctor. He knew how to run the Army. He understood not only the fine gentlemen at the desks in the Department, but also the hard working officers and privates in far off, isolated posts and camps and barracks. He knew what the workers on the frontier needed, was in touch with all the vital forces of the military establishment. Informed by long experience and further qualified by sympathy and plain common sense, he felt able to render useful service

if permitted. Secretary Proctor saw the point, and the Adjutant General was reduced to his proper and legitimate functions. Lamont found a smoothly running machine and very wisely kept it running so. Later on came Russell A. Alger as Secretary. Miles was "General commanding" and Corbin Adjutant General—Miles can-tankerous and fussy, Corbin a man of unusual brains and extraordinary ability. Miles hated Corbin. The latter despised Miles. Alger found it impossible to get on with this "General commanding" unless he abdicated all his functions. He liked and trusted Corbin—at first—and so once more the Adjutant General got on top. Intrigue and usurpation resumed their activities in the Adjutant General's office and things went awry again.

We all know how and why Alger was forced out of the War Department. Then came Root. This man ran a cool, discriminating eye over Corbin, appraised his remarkable talent at a glance, saw in a flash of insight that nine-tenths of the trouble grew out of the absurd and mischievous arrangement, and promptly set about the formulation of a scheme of Army reorganization. There must be no more "Generals commanding" and no more Adjutant Generals of the kind corresponding to that astounding blunder. He had his way. By sheer force of brains and energy he set up the new standard, still erect and operative, and gave to the service a system under which the Drums and Williamses and Corbins of the unhappy past will be impossible. There is no longer a "General commanding" with nothing much to do and no authority save that of pouting at the Secretary and the Adjutant General. The Adjutant General is such in fact as well as name, discharging the functions indicated by his title and under no temptation to exceed them. The arrangement is not absolutely perfect, perhaps, but it is so vastly preferable in every way that it calls for a whole procession of hallelujahs.

General Ainsworth is one of the ablest office men our Army has ever developed. He will make an ideal adjutant.

THE ARMY.

S.O. MARCH 14, WAR DEPT.

Leave granted Major Aaron H. Appel, surg., is extended two months and fifteen days.

First Lieut. Franklin R. Kenney, retired, detailed general recruiting service, Phoenix, Ariz., relieving Capt. Robert C. Williams, 13th Cav., who will join his regiment. Lieutenant Kenney will discontinue Phoenix district as soon as practicable and proceed to Shreveport, La., and open main station there.

G.O. 42, MARCH 1, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. III, G.O. 29, H.Q.A., Aug. 7, 1894, is rescinded.

II. Par. 992, A.R., is amended to read as follows: "Trials by general courts-martial, including so much of the proceedings as will give the charges and specifications, the pleadings, findings, and sentence, and the action and remarks of the reviewing authority, will be announced in orders issued from the War Department or from the proper division or department headquarters. If the charges contain matter which for any reason is unfit for publication, such matter will be omitted from the order, but a copy thereof will be promptly furnished by the reviewing authority to the commanding officer of the post at which the officer or soldier is confined, to be included with the papers required by Par. 945 to be sent to the commanding officer of the post or military prison where the sentence of confinement is to be executed."

III. The four additional bands for the coast artillery authorized by Sec. 5 of the Act of Congress approved Jan. 25, 1907, published in G.O. 24, W.D., Feb. 2, 1907, are designated and will hereafter be known as the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th bands, C.A., and are assigned to stations as follows: The 11th band, C.A., at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; the 12th band, C.A., at Fort Totten, N.Y.; the 13th band, C.A., at Fort DuPont, Del.; the 14th band, C.A., at Fort Screven, Ga.

The commanding officers of the posts mentioned herein will proceed at once to organize these bands.

G.O. 45, MARCH 4, 1907, WAR DEPT.

Publishes acts of the Congress relating to the following: "I. An act authorizing and empowering the Secretary of War to locate a right of way for and granting the same and a right to operate and maintain a line of railroad through the Fort Wright military reservation, in the State of Washington, to the Portland and Seattle Railway Company, its successors and assigns.

II. An act granting to the Columbia Valley Railroad Company a right of way through Fort Columbia military reservation, at Scarborough Head, in the State of Washington, and through the United States quarantine station in Sec. 17, township 9 north, range 9 west of Willamette meridian, in said State of Washington, and for other purposes.

III. An act to authorize the city council of Salt Lake City, Utah, to construct and maintain a boulevard through the military reservation of Fort Douglas, Utah.

G.O. 46, MARCH 7, 1907, WAR DEPT.

Army regulations and orders are hereby amended so as to conform to so much of the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1907 (Public No. 170), as provides that hereafter The Military Secretary's Department of the Army shall be known as the Adjutant General's Department, that the senior in rank of the officers of said department shall be designated by the title of The Adjutant General, that the other officers of the department shall be designated by the title of Adjutant General, and that The Military Secretary's Office of the War Department shall be known as The Adjutant General's Office.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 48, MARCH 8, 1907, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the act of Congress making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

G.O. 49, MARCH 9, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. 1. Troops F and M, 5th Cav., will be relieved from duty at Fort Duchesne, Utah, and will proceed to Fort Apache, Arizona Territory, for station, the movement to take place at such time prior to the departure of Cos. G and H, 29th Inf., from Fort Duchesne as the commanding general, Southwestern Division, may direct.

2. Upon the departure of Troops F and M, 5th Cav., from Fort Duchesne, Utah, a detachment from those organizations will be left temporarily at that post to dispose of public property, with a view to the permanent abandonment of the post and to turning the reservation over to the Department of the Interior for disposition, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 5, 1884.

II. Publishes an Executive Order describing public lands at Cape Fanshaw, Alaska, set apart as a military reservation in connection with the protection and maintenance of a cable station thereon.

CHANGES IN REGULATIONS.

I. Par. 661, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

661. Accountability and responsibility devolve upon any person to whom public property is intrusted and who is required to make returns therefor. Responsibility without accountability devolves upon one to whom such property is intrusted, but who is not required to make returns therefor. An accountable officer is relieved from responsibility for property for which he holds a proper memorandum receipt. A responsible officer is not relieved from responsibility for public

property for which he has given a memorandum receipt until he has returned the property to the accountable officer, or has secured memorandum receipt from a successor, or until he has otherwise been relieved by the operation of regulations or orders.

G.O. 11. **Pars. 1166 and 1167, Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. No. 207, W.D., Dec. 15, 1905, are further amended to read as follows:**

1166. When clothing is required a requisition in duplicate, enumerating the articles needed and showing the totals required, will be prepared by the company or detachment commander on the prescribed form. This requisition, when approved by the commanding officer, will be sent to the quartermaster, who will enter on both the upper and lower halves of the form (requisition and receipt) the totals which can be actually supplied. The quartermaster will then complete the form as indicated for him, enter the money value in words and figures of the total amount of clothing issued, prepare the items for issue, and send due notice to the company or detachment commander when the clothing is ready for issue. The company or detachment commander will remove the articles from the quartermaster's storehouse with the least practicable delay.

The upper half of the original (the requisition) will be detached by the quartermaster and returned to the company or detachment commander at the time of transfer of the clothing. The lower half of the original (the receipt) will be signed by the company or detachment commander at the time of transfer and will be retained by the quartermaster. This completes the issue.

The receipt, serially numbered, will be filed by the quartermaster as a voucher to his return and forwarded to the Quartermaster General as authority for dropping the items therefrom. The duplicate form complete will be retained by the quartermaster as a voucher to his retained return.

Should the prices of the articles issued differ from the prices announced in the annual clothing order, the quartermaster will note on both parts of the form the necessary information regarding the items and their prices.

Issues to individuals will be made at once by the company or detachment commander or other commissioned officer representing him. The transaction will be recorded in the "Detailed Statement of Clothing" and in the clothing account on the soldier's "Descriptive List, Military Record, and Statement of Accounts," the latter to show the date of issue, voucher number of requisition, money value of clothing drawn, and signatures of soldier and of witnessing officer.

1167. In the case of a soldier serving at an ungarrisoned or isolated station the officer who keeps the soldier's "Descriptive List, Military Record, and Statement of Accounts" will prepare the requisition and sign the receipt for the clothing.

III. The policy of the War Department with respect to the attendance of troops of the Regular Army on occasions such as those mentioned herein is as follows:

1. Whenever practicable troops will be permitted to participate with the organized militia in camps of instruction, in local celebrations of a purely patriotic nature or in celebrations that commemorate important historical events, expositions to which Government aid has been extended, and in the annual military tournament at the Madison Square Garden, New York City, New York.

2. Requests for troops to participate in any other tournament, unless it is shown that such tournament is a bona fide military affair, in State or county fairs, carnivals, festivals, or in other celebrations of a purely local and commercial character, will be denied.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major General, Chief of Staff.

CIR. 14, FEB. 28, 1907, WAR DEPT.
Publishes uniform rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture and War to carry out the provisions of the "Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities," approved June 8, 1906. (34 Stat. L. 225).

CIRCULAR 16, MARCH 7, 1907, WAR DEPARTMENT.
The following instructions relative to the assembling of the 1907 gun sling on the rifle are published for the information and guidance of all concerned, and Circular No. 64, W.D., Dec. 15, 1905, is rescinded:

Assemblage.—The sling is made up of four parts, the long strap, the short strap, and two keepers. To assemble it, the plain end of the long strap is passed through the larger keeper, then through the metal loop of the short strap, passing from the undressed to the dressed side of the latter, then back through the larger keeper, forming the arm-loop dressed side out. The same end is then passed through the smaller keeper, through the upper sling swivel from the butt toward the muzzle, and back through the smaller keeper, the arm-loop being completed by engaging the claw of the long strap in the proper holes in the other end of same.

The size of the arm-loop is adjusted to suit the individual who is to fire the piece, the loop being drawn through the upper swivel until the claw comes well up toward the upper swivel. The claw end of the short strap is then passed through the lower swivel from muzzle to butt and brought up and engaged in the proper holes in the long strap, drawing the sling taut. This gives the *parade* position of the sling.

To adjust it for *firing* or *carrying*, the claw of the short strap is disengaged and re-engaged in the proper holes of the short strap, no change being necessary in the adjustment of the arm-loop.

By order of the Secretary of War:
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major General, Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 17, MARCH 8, 1907, WAR DEPT.
Publishes a memorandum prepared by the Chief of Artillery, relating to the use of the organized militia in connection with coast defense, referred to on page 783 in this issue.

CIR. 18, MARCH 12, 1907, WAR DEPT.
Under the provisions of Sec. 8 of the Act of Congress approved Jan. 25, 1907, as published in G.O. No. 24, W.D., Feb. 2, 1907, the commanding officer of each battery of field artillery is authorized to appoint in his organization one chief mechanic, four mechanics (in lieu of the four artificers), and one additional cook.

If, in addition to the sergeants major, senior and junior grades, the following classes of enlisted men will be borne on the muster rolls and on the pay rolls of the non-commissioned staff, coast artillery: Master electricians, engineers, electrician sergeants (first and second class), master gunners and firemen.

By order of the Secretary of War:
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 12, MARCH 1, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
Upon the departure of Col. Edward E. Dravo, asst. commy. general, chief commissary of the department, for the Philippine Islands, Capt. Henry T. Ferguson, commsy., assistant to the chief commissary, will take charge of the office of the chief commissary of the department as acting chief commissary.

G.O. 13, MARCH 2, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
Gives instructions as to field training of Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry in the Department of California.

G.O. 14, MARCH 6, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
The lieutenant colonel and Cos. I and L, 22d Inf., are relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to take effect on or about March 25, 1907, and will then proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for station.

G.O. 15, MARCH 6, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
Upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippine Islands, the 25th Infantry will embark at once on the Army transport scheduled to sail from San Francisco on April 5, 1907.

G.O. 6, MARCH 6, 1907, DEPT. OF COLORADO.
Major Webster Vinson, paymaster, having reported in person, is announced as chief paymaster of the department, relieving Major Robert S. Smith, paymaster, of these duties only.

G.O. 7, MARCH 8, 1907, DEPT. OF COLORADO.
In conformity with War Department telegraphic instructions of this date the movements of troops directed in G.O. No. 5,

c.s., these headquarters, except so much as relates to Co. F, 21st Inf., and Co. E, 29th Inf., are countermanded.

By command of Brigadier General Williams:
T. F. DAVIS, Lieut. Col., Military Secretary.

G.O. 3, FEB. 28, 1907, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Major Thomas C. Goodman, paymaster, having reported his arrival in Portland, Ore., is announced as Chief Paymaster of the Department, with stations in that city, relieving Major Webster Vinson, paymaster.

G.O. 4, MARCH 1, 1907, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the War Department, the undersigned, retired this date by operation of law from active service in the Army, relinquishes command of the Department.

S. P. JOCELYN, Brigadier General, U.S. Army.

G.O. 5, MARCH 1, 1907, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Under Par. 193, A.R., the undersigned assumes command of the Department.

T. C. WOODBURY, Colonel, 3d Inf.

G.O. 6, FEB. 27, 1907, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

The following instructions relative to preparing the 3d Squadron, 6th Cav., for service in the Philippine Islands are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Aug. 30, 1907, the 3d Squadron staff and Troops I and K, 6th Cav., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., will stand relieved from duty in this department and will proceed to San Francisco for embarkation on the transport sailing for Manila on Sept. 5, 1907.

Aug. 30, 1907, Troop M, 6th Cav., Fort Keogh, Mont., will stand relieved from duty in this department and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for embarkation on the transport sailing for Manila Sept. 5, 1907.

Dec. 27, 1907, Troop L, 6th Cav., Fort Keogh, Mont., will stand relieved from duty in this department and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for embarkation on the transport sailing on Jan. 5, 1908.

The horses left at Fort Keogh by Troop M, 6th Cav., will be cared for by Troop L of that regiment until relieved by the 4th Cavalry.

G.O. 4, MARCH 9, 1907, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

On the recommendation of the chief quartermaster of the department, based upon telegraphic instructions from the Quartermaster General's office of March 6, 1907, the forage ration under A.R. 1083 is reduced for the remainder of the present fiscal year as follows: Grains for a horse from 12 lbs. to 9 lbs.; grain for a mule from 9 lbs. to 8 lbs.; hay for horses and mules from 14 lbs. to 10 lbs. The above order will take effect March 15, 1907.

By command of Major General Grant:
H. O. S. HEISTAND, Adjutant General.

CIR. 6, MARCH 9, 1907, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Announces that owing to the existing condition of the "Regular Supplies" Appropriation for the current fiscal year, post authorities are notified that, commencing with March 15, no further extra or special issues of fuel will be authorized by the department commander, except in cases of extreme and absolute necessity, set forth in communication to these headquarters in advance of consumption, and which will be decided upon its merits in each case. The strictest economy in the use of fuel is enjoined upon post authorities and close supervision will be had over all heating appliances at the post.

G.O. 11, MARCH 3, 1907, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

By direction of the President the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Department of the Gulf.

J. F. WADE, Major General, U.S. Army.

G.O. 12, MARCH 3, 1907, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

I. Pursuant to instruction of the President, contained in G.O. No. 33, W.D., current series, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Gulf.

II. First Lieuts. Archibald F. Commissary, 7th Cav., and George P. Tyner, 2d Cav., are announced as aides-de-camp to the undersigned.

WINFIELD S. EDGERLY, Brigadier General, U.S. Army.

G.O. 14, MARCH 9, 1907, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Capt. Charles C. Clark, commsy., chief commissary of the department, will assume charge of the office of the chief quartermaster of the department during the temporary absence of Lieut. Col. James W. Pope, D.Q.M.G., chief quartermaster.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 10, MARCH 2, 1907, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., of which Lieut. Col. Cuniff H. Murray, 11th Cav., was president, and Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, Art. Corps., was judge advocate, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Byrd A. Page, 11th U.S. Infantry.

Charge I.—"Drunkenness, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The specification alleged that Lieutenant Page, having been detailed for duty as officer of the guard, was found drunk prior to guard mounting time, and incapacitated for said duty, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on April 12, 1906.

Charge II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War." The two specifications alleged that Lieutenant Page, having, on April 16, 1906, given his solemn pledge, on honor, to abstain from the use of every form of intoxicating liquors, and from the use of any kind of drugs for the whole time of his service as an officer of the 11th Infantry, did violate said pledge by appearing on the streets of Cheyenne, Wyo., and at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., under the influence of liquor, about July 19 and 30, 1906.

Charge III.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The specification under this charge alleged that Lieutenant Page did write and send to his regimental commander, Col. Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf., a communication as follows:

"Col. Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf.,
Sea Girt, N.J., Sept. 2, 1906.

"Sir: Upon my arrival at Sea Girt I received a communication from regimental headquarters in which I was given the choice of resigning or facing a court-martial on the charge of breaking my pledge.

"I have the honor to reply as follows: I deny the breaking of my pledge, consequently shall not resign, but will face the court-martial.

"In this communication I deem it wise to inform you that I am interesting some influential friends of mine in Washington, including the Senator from my own State, who is a personal friend of mine, and if these charges are pressed I shall myself prefer charges which will cause a thorough investigation into the administration of the 11th Infantry for the last eighteen months.

"I will not allow my entire life and hopes to be wrecked for nothing. Very respectfully,
"Byrd Alston Page, 2d Lieut., 11th Inf."

which communication was disrespectful, threatening and subordinate.

Additional charge—"Drunkenness, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The three specifications alleged that Lieutenant Page was drunk at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on or about Dec. 3, 9 and 24, 1906. The accused pleaded as follows:

To the specification, first charge, and to the first charge, "guilty." To the first specification, second charge, and the second specification, second charge, "not guilty." To the specification of the third charge, "admits the facts as alleged, excepting the words 'which communication was disrespectful, threatening and insubordinate,'" and denies that any criminality attaches to the facts admitted."

To the third charge, "not guilty." To the first, second and third specifications of the additional charge, "guilty."

To the additional charge, "guilty."

Findings: Of the specification, first charge, "guilty." Of

the first charge, "guilty." Of the first specification, second charge, "not guilty." Of the second specification, second charge, "not guilty." He was found guilty of the specification, third charge; of the third charge; of the first specification, additional charge; of the second specification, additional charge; of the third specification, additional charge; and of the additional charge.

He was sentenced "to be reduced thirty files in military rank." The sentence was approved Feb. 21, 1907.

G.O. 11, MARCH 5, 1907, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Pursuant to G.O. 207, W.D., series 1906, the post of Fort Washakie will be abandoned on May 1, 1907.

Co. I, 11th Inf., will proceed on May 1, 1907, to its proper station, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., leaving a detachment consisting of one officer and ten selected enlisted men, for the care of public stores, and, particularly, for the maintenance of peace and order, pending the establishment of a summer camp in the vicinity of the post, by a troop of cavalry, under instructions to be issued later.

G.O. 3, MARCH 4, 1907, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

Announces that the months of April, May and June are the regular season for small arms practice at Fort Clark, Texas, and Fort Sill, O.T.; and March, April and May, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

G.O. 7, FEB. 27, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Publishes information relative to requisitions for the Subsistence Department.

G.O. 8, JAN. 25, 1907, DEPARTMENT OF LUZON.

On arrival of the 6th and 7th Companies in this department, the 6th Company will proceed to Samal, Bataan, and relieve the 2d Company, which will proceed to Manila for participation in the Division Meet, and upon completion of this duty will proceed to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for station.

The 7th Company will disembark at Balayan, Batangas, and relieve the 3d Company, which will proceed to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for duty.

G.O. 10, JAN. 26, 1907, DEPARTMENT OF LUZON.

The 6th Battalion, F.A., now at Camp Stotsenburg, Panganga, will proceed to Manila, not later than Feb. 4, 1907, for the purpose of attending the Division Athletic Meet and Military Tournament.

G.O. 9, JAN. 28, 1907, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

The 47th Co., Philippine Scouts, is relieved from further duty at Borongan, Samar, and will proceed to Albueria, Leyte, for station.

ARMY OF CUBAN PACIFICATION.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Camp Columbia, Province of Havana, Feb. 28, 1907. Detail: Lieut. Col. James Parker, 13th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Francis H. Hardie, 15th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf, 23d Inf.; Major William Black, retired; Major John S. Grisard, retired; Capt. Frank P. Avery, retired; Capt. Rush R. Wallace, Jr., U.S.M.C.; 1st Lieut. James O. Green, retired; 2d Lieut. Ambrose R. Emery, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th Inf., Judge Advocate. (Feb. 26, A.C.P.)

Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, 5th Inf., having been appointed Q.M. of the 5th Infantry, will proceed to Cardenas, Province of Matanzas, for duty. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President, at these headquarters, for the examination of officers of the Quartermaster's Department to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail of the board: Major Henry P. Birmingham, surg.; Major Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M.; Major Harry E. Wilkins, commissary; Capt. William C. Wren, Q.M.; Capt. Edward F. Geddings, asst. surg. (Feb. 27, A.C.P.)

Capt. William E. Horton, Q.M., will report in person to Major Henry P. Birmingham, surg., president of the examining board at these headquarters for examination for promotion. (Feb. 27, A.C.P.)

Capt. George S. Gibbs, Signal Corps, will proceed to Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, for the purpose of putting the Cuban government wireless telegraph station at that place in efficient condition. (Feb. 27, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. Hugh A. Parker, 28th Inf., Matanzas, having been assigned to Co. E of that regiment, will proceed to Guanajuato, Province of Pinar del Rio, for duty with his company. (Feb. 28, A.C.P.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Camp Columbia, Cuba, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major Edwin St. J. Greble, A.C.; Major Charles G. Treat, I.G.; Major John Conklin, Jr., A.C.; Capt. Henry A. Webber, asst. surg.; Capt. Cosam J. Bartlett, asst. surg. (Feb. 28, A.C.P.)

The following-named officers of the Artillery Corps will report in person to Major Edwin St. J. Greble, A.C., president of the examining board at Camp Columbia, for examination for promotion: Capts. Edmond M. Blake, George L.E. Irwin and George G. Gatley; 1st Lieuts. William McK. Lambdin, Clarence N. Jones, and Harry C. Williams; 2d Lieuts. Robert Davis, John S. Hammond, George M. Morrow, Jr., Walter M. Wilhelm, and Edward M. Wildrick. (Feb. 28, A.C.P.)

Capt. Frederick H. Delano, U.S.M.C., having reported for duty with the 1st Provisional Regiment, U.S.M.C., will proceed to Palma, Cuba, as the relief of Capt. David D. Porter, U.S.M.C. Upon thus being relieved, Captain Porter will proceed to Camp Columbia, Cuba.

Col. Owen J. Sweet, 28th Inf., will return to his proper station, Matanzas, Province of Matanzas. (March 1, A.C.P.)

A detachment consisting of Capt. Edward M. Markham, and 1st Lieut. Richard C. Moore, C.E., will proceed from Camp Columbia, Cuba, to Santa Clara, Province of Camaguey, and from thence to Victoria de las Tunas, Province of Oriente, for the purpose of determining astronomically the position of a point in the neighborhood of each of the above mentioned places, in connection with the plotting of the results of the field work being done on the revision of the map of the Island of Cuba. (March 1, A.C.P.)

Col. George F. Chase, 15th Cav., The Base Hospital, Camp Columbia, having been discharged from treatment therein, will return to his proper station, Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara. (March 1, A.C.P.)

Major Homer W. Wheeler, 11th Cav., now at Pinar del Rio, Province of Pinar del Rio, will proceed to Camp Columbia, Cuba, for duty, to command the 2d Squadron, 11th Cav. (March 4, A.C.P.)

Capt. Edward F. Geddings, asst. surg., is assigned, in addition to his other duties, as recruiting officer, Mariana, Cuba, vice 2d Lieut. James M. Hobson, Jr., 27th Inf. (March 4, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. Julian E. Gaujot, 11th Cav., now at Camp Columbia, Cuba, will proceed to Pinar del Rio for duty, to command the Machine Gun Platoon, 11th Cavalry. (March 4, A.C.P.)

Fist Lieut. John W. Wright, battalion adjutant, 5th Inf., first for duty in the Military Information Division, these headquarters, and will proceed to Mariana, Cuba, for instructions. (March 4, A.C.P.)

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. Richard T. Veatman, 27th Inf., Major Mason M. Patrick, C.E., Capt. William C. Wren, Q.M.D., is appointed to meet at Camp Columbia to investigate the cause of the fire which destroyed and damaged officers' quarters at that post. The board will also investigate the reason for the shutting off of the water supply at the post on this occasion, and will recommend such means as may be practicable for obtaining a better supply of water for use in case of fire at Camp Columbia. (March 4, A.C.P.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. William P. Duvall, commanding the department, accompanied by 2d Lieut

GENERAL STAFF.

Major Millard F. Waltz, General Staff, will proceed via Miami, Fla., to Havana, Cuba, and report in person to the commanding general, Army of Cuban Pacification, for duty as Chief of Staff of that army, to relieve Lieut. Col. William A. Mann, Infantry. (March 11, W.D.)

Col. Ramsay D. Potts, General Staff, is relieved from duty in Washington, D.C., to take effect April 1, 1907, and will then proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as Chief of Staff, Pacific Division. (March 11, W.D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Col. William A. Simpson, adjutant general, is extended two months. (March 9, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, Ig., will proceed at once to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty. (March 9, N.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Par. 14, S.O. 45, W.D., Feb. 23, 1907, relating to Post Q.M. Sergt. Matthew Legendre, is revoked. (March 8, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Norman Macleod, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will be sent to Fort Leavenworth for temporary duty. (March 8, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Harry P. Willax, having been tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Leavenworth, and found guilty of refusing to halt when challenged and pursued by a sentinel and members of the guard (3), of attempting to induce a member of the guard to lie, and of making a false statement to the sergeant of the guard, and not guilty of the first and second additional charges of disobedience of orders and drunkenness on duty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, was sentenced to forfeit \$15 of his pay per month for six months, and to be confined to the limits of the reservation for the same period. The sentence was approved. (Feb. 28, D.M.)

SUBISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Julius N. Kilian, c.s., in addition to his other duties will report to the commanding general, Department of the East, for duty as commissary of the camp proposed to be established in connection with the Jamestown Exposition. (March 8, W.D.)

Capt. Julius N. Kilian, comay., having reported, is announced as chief commissary of the camp of U.S. troops to be established at the Jamestown Exposition. (March 13, D.E.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Frank H. Lawton, C.S., to take effect March 15, 1907, or as soon thereafter as his duties at Passaic, N.J., shall be completed. (March 9, W.D.)

Post Comay. Sergt. James F. White (appointed March 11, 1907, from battalion sergeant major, 5th Inf.), now in Cuba, will report by letter to the commanding general, Army of Cuban Pacification, Havana, Cuba, for assignment to duty. (March 11, W.D.)

Post Comay. Sergt. Rene Wilson, now at Pembroke, Ontario, Canada, on or before expiration of furlough will report to the commanding officer, Madison Barracks, N.Y., for temporary duty. (March 11, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Benjamin J. Edger, jr., asst. surg., will proceed to Washington, D.C., for the purpose of appearing before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on March 11 as witness in the investigation of the Brownsville affair. (March 2, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Contr. Surg. Samuel A. Greenwell. (Feb. 26, D.G.)

The sick leave granted Examining and Supervising Dental Surg. John S. Marshall is extended fifteen days. (March 8, W.D.)

The leave granted Contr. Surg. Thomas G. Holmes is extended one month. (March 11, W.D.)

Contr. Dental Surg. Samuel W. Hussey, now on temporary duty at Camp Daraga, Albay, will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (Feb. 4, D. Luzon.)

Contr. Surg. John N. Merrick will proceed to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty. (Jan. 25, D. Min.)

The following-named medical officers will join stations as follows: 1st Lieut. Albert G. Love, asst. surg., to the Post of Jolo; Contr. Surg. Garrison W. Stuckey, U.S. Army, to Camp Vicars, Mindanao. (Jan. 9, D. Min.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Louis W. Crampton, deputy surgeon general, is extended seven days. (March 13, W.D.)

Leave for three months and fifteen days is granted Capt. Henry S. Klersted, asst. surg., to take effect upon the date of his arrival in the United States from Alaska. (March 11, W.D.)

Contr. Surg. Thomas S. Lowe will proceed to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for duty. (Jan. 24, D.V.)

Dental Surg. William H. Chambers from Philippines, May 15, to San Francisco. (March 12, W.D.)

Dental Surg. Hugh G. Voorhees from Philippines to United States. (March 12, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Christopher Hermann, H.C., having been tried by a G.C.M. at Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., and found guilty of submitting to an inspector a complaint insubordinate and disrespectful in tenor, making misleading statements in a complaint to an inspector, both in violation of the 62d Article of War, was sentenced to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority, and to forfeit \$10 of his pay per month for five months. The sentence is approved and will be duly executed. Sergeant Hermann has shown a captious and insubordinate spirit toward the post authorities, which he must at once correct to be fitted for the duties of his grade. (Jan. 24, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. First Class Edgar S. Nye, H.C., tried by a G.C.M. at Camp Josman, Guimaras, and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (four specifications, alleging misappropriation of hospital fund) was sentenced. To be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor, for three months. General Mills in reviewing the proceedings said: "The court erred in not permitting the witness Ward (a discharged soldier) to state in answer to a question by counsel for accused on cross-examination, his reasons for not reporting the misconduct of the accused to the surgeon prior to his (Ward's) discharge. The witness was entitled to explain his action and the accused was entitled to any benefit he might have derived from the explanation. The error in this instance, however, was not material and could not have affected the findings in view of the testimony of the accused himself. The evidence disclosed the fact that until the arrest of the accused on these charges, the custom prevailed at the hospital, Camp Josman, of having a native servant, who knew nothing of the contents, sign certain of the vouchers for purchases of articles from the hospital fund in palpable violation of regulation. It is needless to state that this custom, if permitted, would open the door to fraud and dishonesty, and be a constant source of temptation to non-commissioned officers when placed in positions of trust, similar to that of the accused in this case. It is proper to state that this custom was without the knowledge of the surgeon, now on duty at this post, but was authorized by his predecessor. The finding of 'guilty' of the third specification is not sustained by the evidence of record and is therefore disapproved. Subject to these remarks, the proceedings and findings are approved. The sentence is approved and will be duly executed. For further disposition and confinement the prisoner will be sent to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., and reported to the commanding general thereto." (Jan. 16, D. Vis.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. Charles W. Kutz, C.E., will proceed at the proper time to New York city for the purpose of appearing before the Niagara Committee of Architects March 19, 1907, for consultation, and return to his proper station. (March 9, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Jesse C. Nicholls, O.D., from Springfield armory to Army of Cuban Pacification, Havana, as chief ordnance officer and depot ordnance officer, relieving Capt. William H. Tschapke, O.D., who will proceed to powder depot, Dover. (March 12, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Col. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, chief signal officer, these headquarters, is detailed as a member of the board appointed by Par. 6, S.O. 106, these headquarters, dated May 18, 1906, vice Col. William A. Simpson, military secretary, relieved. (Feb. 26, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. William C. Fitzpatrick, Signal Corps, will report in person to Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, A.Q.M.G., president of the Army retiring board at Denver, Colo., for examination by the board. (March 9, W.D.)

Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps, is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (March 9, W.D.)

Master Signal Electrician John F. Dillon, Fort Fremont, S.C., will be sent to Denver, Colo., to relieve 1st Class Sergt. Rudolph Mueller, Signal Corps, who will be sent to Atlanta, Ga., for assignment to duty at a station in the Department of the Gulf. (March 8, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Sergt. John J. Tyndall, Troop A, 1st Cav., will proceed from Fort Clark, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, not later than March 2, 1907, for examination by the board of officers convened by Par. 2, S.O. 20, c.s., these headquarters. (Feb. 27, D.T.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

First Lieut. John T. Sayles, 8th Cav., will upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, join the station to which he may be assigned by the commanding general, Department of Missouri. (March 9, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John T. Sayles, 8th Cav., is extended one month. (March 9, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. F. CHASE.

Leave for one month, effective about April 1, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. Leon R. Partridge, 15th Cav. (March 8, D.E.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, A.C., is relieved from duty as a member of the board of officers appointed by Par. 2, S.O. 20, c.s., these headquarters, and 1st Lieut. James H. Bryson, A.C., is detailed in his stead. (March 5, D.T.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. William Tidball, A.C. (Feb. 26, D.G.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. William S. Bowen, A.C. (March 11, W.D.)

Major Charles L. Phillips, A.C., upon the arrival in the Artillery District of Portland of the transport upon which the companies of coast artillery will proceed to their new stations, as directed in G.O. No. 169, Oct. 4, 1906, W.D., will assume command of those companies upon their embarkation on the transport and conduct them to their proper stations, and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (March 9, W.D.)

1st Capt. Lawrence S. Miller, A.C., will assume charge of the construction work at Fort Barrancas, Fla., relieving 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Mason, A.C., of that duty. (Feb. 18, D.G.)

Second Lieut. Lloyd P. Horsfall, A.C., Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., before March 4, 1907, for examination with a view to selection for detail for service for a period of four years in the Ordnance Department. (March 2, Pac. Div.)

Master Electrician Charles M. Beer, Coast Art., Fort Totten, N.Y., will be sent to the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, Norfolk, Va., at such time as will enable him to report April 1, 1907, for duty in connection with the installation of the submarine mine exhibit of the War Department exhibit at the exposition. (March 9, W.D.)

The following transfers and assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect March 11: Capt. Morris K. Barroll from the 72d Co., C.A., to the 14th Co., C.A. Captain Barroll will join the company upon its arrival at Fort Greble; Capt. Frank E. Harris from the 1st Co., C.A., to the 39th Co., C.A., Captain Harris will join company upon its arrival at Fort De Soto, Fla.; Capt. Henry H. Whitney from the 14th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list; Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer from the 8th Co., C.A., to the 16th Co., C.A. Captain Dwyer will join the company to which he is transferred; Capt. Edward Kimmel from the 39th Co., C.A., to the 9th Co., C.A., Captain Wallace from the 77th Co., C.A., to the 9th Co., C.A., Captain Wallace will join company upon its arrival at Fort Warren; Capt. John T. Geary from the 97th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list; Capt. Conrad H. Lanza from the 79th Co., C.A., to the 97th Co., C.A. Captain Lanza will join the company to which he is transferred; Capt. Fred T. Austin from the 9th Co., C.A., to the 77th Co., C.A., Captain Austin will join company upon its arrival at Fort Barrancas; Capt. Terence E. Murphy from the 80th Co., C.A., to the 11th Co., C.A., Captain Murphy will join company upon its arrival at Fort Schuyler, N.Y.; Capt. John L. Hughes from the 74th Co., C.A., to the 8th Co., C.A. Captain Hughes will join company upon its arrival at Fort Preble; Capt. Harry T. Matthews from the 76th Co., C.A., to the 124th Co., C.A. Captain Matthews will join company to which transferred; Capt. Theophilus B. Steele from the unassigned list to the 80th Co., C.A. Captain Steele will join company to which transferred; Capt. Captain McBride, Jr., from the unassigned list to the 74th Co., C.A., Captain McBride will join company to which transferred; 1st Lieut. Samuel S. O'Connor from the 109th Co., C.A., to the 72d Co., C.A. Lieutenant O'Connor will join company to which transferred; 1st Lieut. Hugh K. Taylor, now attached to the 9th Co., C.A., to the 77th Co., C.A., Captain Austin will join company upon its arrival at Fort Adams; 1st Lieut. Clarence G. Bunker from the 80th Co., C.A., as attached to the unassigned list; 1st Lieut. John Stork from the 72d Co., C.A., to the unassigned list; 1st Lieut. Edgar H. Yule from the 80th Co., C.A., to the 81st Co., C.A. Lieutenant Yule will join company to which transferred; 1st Lieut. Willis C. Metcalfe will join company upon its arrival at Fort Adams; 1st Lieut. Joseph Matson from the 75th Co., C.A., to the 8th Co., C.A., Lieutenant Matson will join company upon its arrival at Fort Preble; 1st Lieut. Laurin L. Lawson from the 117th Co., C.A., to the 72d Co., C.A., as attached. Lieutenant Lawson will join the 72d Co., C.A., upon its arrival at Fort Screven, Ga.; 1st Lieut. John O. Steiger from the 14th Co., C.A., to the 116th Co., C.A., as attached. Lieutenant Steiger will join the company to which he is attached; 1st Lieut. Lanier Cravens from the 102d Co., C.A., to the 19th Co., C.A., as attached. Lieutenant Cravens will join company to which attached; 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Keeling from the 9th Co., C.A., to the 20th Co., C.A., Lieutenant Keeling will join company to which transferred; 1st Lieut. Albert L. Rhoades from the 120th Co., C.A., to the 77th Co., C.A., as attached. Lieutenant Rhoades will join company to which he is attached; 2d Lieut. Brainerd Taylor from the 4th Co., C.A., to the 91st Co., C.A. Lieutenant Taylor will join company to which transferred; 2d Lieut. Lawrence C. Crawford from the 7th Co., C.A., to the 9th Co., C.A., Lieutenant Crawford will join company to which transferred; 2d Lieut. Paul D. Bunker from the 11th Co., C.A., to the 80th Co., C.A. Lieutenant Bunker will join company to which transferred upon its arrival at Key West; 2d Lieut. Albert T. Bishop from the 1st Co., C.A., to the 111th Co., C.A., Lieutenant Bishop will join company to which he is transferred. (March 11, W.D.)

Capt. W. G. Haan, Art. Corps, is relieved from further duty in Cuba. (March 12, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

First Lieut. John C. Murphy, 4th Inf., will report in person to Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, asst. Q.M.G., at such time as he may designate for examination by the board. (March 11, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Walter F. L. Hartigan, 4th Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 11, 1907, was on March 11 assigned to Company H.

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Upon the arrival of Col. J. W. Duncan, 6th Inf., at Fort William Harrison, Mont., Major R. R. Steedman, 6th Inf., will proceed to Fort Lincoln, N.D., for station. (Feb. 28, D.D.)

Second Lieut. Fred W. Pitts, 6th Inf., having been appointed Q.M. and C.R. of the 3d Battalion, 6th Inf., to take effect March 1, 1907, will proceed from Fort Lincoln, N.D., to Fort Missoula, Mont., for station. (Feb. 27, D.D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Camp McGrath, Batangas, Feb. 4, 1907. Detail: Major Loyd S. McCormick, 7th Cav.; Capts. Alfred E. Kennington, James C. Rhea, 7th Cav.; Gideon McD. Van Poole, asst. m.s.; 1st Lieuts. William M. Connell, George M. Lee, Louis Brown, Jr., and John A. Pearson, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Orlando G. Palmer, 7th Cav.; Tropic Miller, Allan F. McLean, Winn Blair, and Harry D. R. Zimmerman, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John K. Kerr, 7th Cav., judge advocate. (Jan. 28, D. Luzon.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., at 1 o'clock p.m., March 11. Detail: Col. Edward B. Pratt, 36th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Cundliffe H. Murray, 11th Cav.; Majors William R. Abercrombie, 30th Inf.; Henry Kirby, 18th Inf.; Benjamin M. Purcell, 18th Inf.; Capts. John T. Haines, 11th Cav.; Hansford L. Threlkeld, 30th Inf.; William B. Pollock, 18th Inf.; Raymond Sheldon, 18th Inf.; John W. Barnes, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Lindsay F. Bucker, 30th Inf.; Sherard Coleman, 9th Cav.; Wade H. Westmoreland, 11th Cav.; Capt. Guy G. Palmer, 30th Inf., judge advocate. (March 4, D.M.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, Jan. 28, 1907. Detail: Lieut. Col. Richard H. Wilson, 16th Inf.; Capts. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., 8th Cav.; Joseph F. Goh, 16th Inf.; Benjamin H. Watkins, 13th Inf.; Charles N. Murphy, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Daniel E. Shean, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Thomas H. Cunningham, 8th Cav.; Walter O. Bos-

soes to Lieut. Col. William A. Mann, 6th Inf., is amended so as to direct him to remain on duty with the Army of Cuban Pacification for one month after the arrival at Havana, Cuba, of Major Millard F. Waltz, Gen. Staff, when Lieutenant Colonel Mann will proceed to Washington for the purpose of packing and shipping public property, and thence to join his regiment. (March 18, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Second Lieut. Pickens E. Woodson, 8th Inf., now sick at Camp Bumpus, Leyte, will proceed to Manila, division hospital, for observation and treatment. (Jan. 18, D.V.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. ROBERTSON.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about April 18, 1907, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 2d Lieut. James G. McIlroy, 9th Inf. (March 8, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Graham L. Johnson, 11th Inf., is extended one month and fifteen days. (March 11, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. C. ALLEN.

First Lieut. Morris M. Keck, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp, is detailed to take charge of the recruiting station, St. Paul, Minn., during the temporary absence of 1st Lieut. Walter V. Cottrell, A.C., recruiting officer. (Feb. 26, D.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

Leave for three months and ten days is granted Capt. William S. Biddle, 14th Inf., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Staff. (March 11, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about March 15, 1907, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. John G. Macomber, 14th Inf. (Feb. 26, D. Col.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Capt. Frederick L. Palmer, 17th Inf., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major of Infantry by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a major is announced, to date from March 12, 1907. (March 13, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL.

First Lieut. William W. Bessell, 18th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, to take effect March 15, 1907. (March 8, W.D.)

First Lieut. Douglas Potts, 18th Inf., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, and report in person to Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. (March 13, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about March 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Brewer, 21st Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (Feb. 28, D. Col.)

Upon his own request 1st Lieut. Charles F. Herr, 21st Inf., was on March 8 transferred from Co. D to Co. F.

On recommendation of his battalion commander, based on peculiar conditions obtaining in connection with change of station, 2d Lieut. John C. Fairfax, 21st Inf., now on leave extending beyond date of termination of his staff detail, was on March 5 relieved from duty as battalion quartermaster and commissary. 3d Battalion.

Second Lieut. David P. Wood, 21st Inf., on recommendation of his battalion commander, was on March 5 appointed battalion quartermaster and commissary, 3d Battalion.

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Capt. J. L. Hines, 23d Inf., having reported to Major Gen. F. D. Grant, as chief quartermaster of the camp of U.S. troops to be established at the Jamestown Exposition, and will proceed via Washington, D.C., to Norfolk, Va., to take effect April 1, 1907, is detailed to take charge of the recruiting station, establishing an office at the exposition grounds. (March 9, D. E.)

Leave for one month, effective March 18, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Copp, 23d Inf. (March 12, D.E.)

Major Charles M. Truit, 23d Inf., detailed in Adjutant General's Department to duty as adjutant general, Army of Cuban Pacification, Havana, vice Capt. William G. Haan, Art. Corps, relieved from further duty in Cuba. (March 12, W.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. L. BROWN.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Goodwin Compton, 26th Inf., to take effect March 10, 1907. (March 4, D.T.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Leave for one month, effective about April 1, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. Pascual Lopez, Porto Rico Provisional Regt. of Inf. (March 13, D.E.)

well, 16th Inf.; Samuel J. Sutherland, 18th Inf.; Reynolds J. Powers, 8th Cav.; Joseph L. Topham, 13th Inf.; Frank M. Andrews, 8th Cav.; William W. Rose, 16th Inf.; Walter V. Gallagher, 13th Inf., judge advocate. (Jan. 22, D. Luzon.)

FORT RILEY SCHOOL.

Brig. Gen. E. S. Godfrey, commanding at Fort Riley, Kas., under date of Feb. 28, announces the following changes:

Second Lieut. Clarence Lininger, 1st Cav., and 2d Lieut. Robert M. Danford, A.C., are appointed aides-de-camp to Brig. Gen. E. S. Godfrey, U.S.A.

First Lieut. G. C. Smith, 2d Cav., is relieved as prison officer, assistant to the quartermaster, and police officer of the post, and 1st Lieut. C. G. Harvey, squadron adjutant, 2d Squadron, 2d Cav., is detailed in his stead.

Capt. F. S. Armstrong, 9th Cav., is relieved as officer in charge of post exchange and also as a member of the post exchange council for March, 1907, and 1st Lieut. G. C. Smith, 2d Cav., is detailed in his stead.

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

Joseph Y. Porter, late captain and assistant surgeon, U.S.A., having been appointed lieutenant colonel and deputy surgeon general under the authority of an Act of Congress approved March 2, 1907, is, in accordance with the provisions of the said act, placed on the retired list of the Army with rank of lieutenant colonel without pay or emoluments. (March 8, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Lieut. Col. Thaddeus W. Jones from the 8th Cav. to the 3d Cav.; Lieut. Col. Charles M. O'Connor from the 3d Cav. to the 8th Cav. Upon the expiration of his present leave Lieutenant Colonel O'Connor will report to the commanding general, Dept. of the Missouri, for assignment to a station pending the arrival of the 8th Cavalry at its stations in this country. (March 8, W.D.)

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned, to take effect this date: Capt. Henry D. Styer from the 13th Inf., to the 11th Inf.; Capt. William T. Patten from the 11th Inf., to the 13th Inf. The officers named will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders and Captain Styer will remain on duty with the 13th Infantry until further orders. (March 8, W.D.)

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned, to take effect this date: Major Robert F. Ames from the 16th Inf. to the 29th Inf. He will remain on duty with the 16th Infantry until further orders. Major William H. Johnston from the 29th Inf. to the 16th Inf. He will proceed to join his regiment to which transferred. (March 11, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Post Comsy. Sergt. Garret O'Reilly, upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (March 11, W.D.)

Col. Charles A. Williams, 21st Inf., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Denver, Colo., vice Lieut. Col. Ammon A. Augur, 24th Inf., relieved. (March 9, W.D.)

First Sergt. Louis Fohlbush, Co. I, 12th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (March 9, W.D.)

Sergt. Daniel Shields, general service, Infantry, upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (March 8, W.D.)

First Sergt. Thomas Hanley, Co. K, 21st Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (March 8, W.D.)

Upon the application of Q.M. Sergt. Conrad Strobel, 23d Inf., that soldier, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 7, W.D.)

First Sergt. John Gunning, 88th Co., C.A., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (March 13, W.D.)

Color Sergt. Ezekiel H. Hill, 24th Inf., upon the receipt of this order at the post at which he is then serving, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 13, W.D.)

Pvt. David Pierson, Co. B, 24th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (March 12, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following-named second lieutenants recently appointed, with rank from the dates indicated, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter specified:

Cavalry Arm.

With rank from Feb. 11, 1907.

Bruce L. Burch appointed from sergeant, Troop E, 15th Cav.; assigned to 14th Cavalry.

Edgar M. Whiting appointed from sergeant, Troop H, 15th Cav.; assigned to 1st Cavalry.

Edward G. Elliott appointed from first sergeant, Troop M, 6th Cav.; assigned to 9th Cavalry.

Guy H. Wyman appointed from quartermaster sergeant, Troop K, 11th Cav.; assigned to 11th Cavalry.

Verne R. Bell appointed from sergeant, Troop G, 15th Cav.; assigned to 1st Cav.

Henry W. Baird appointed from squadron sergeant major, 15th Cav.; assigned to 5th Cav.

Alexander H. Jones appointed from sergeant, Troop H, 13th Cav.; assigned to 13th Cav.

Charles L. Stevenson appointed from sergeant, Troop A, 1st Cav.; assigned to 15th Cavalry.

With rank from Feb. 12, 1907.

Frank K. Chapin appointed from civil life; assigned to 3d Cavalry.

Infantry Arm.

With rank from Feb. 11, 1907.

Jacob E. Rickel appointed from first sergeant, Co. K, 27th Inf.; assigned to 29th Infantry.

Jesse W. Boyd appointed from private, Infantry, unassigned; assigned to 5th Infantry.

Ebenezer G. Beuret appointed from sergeant, Co. A, 3d Inf.; assigned to 10th Infantry.

Rush B. Lincoln appointed from corporal, Co. G, 18th Inf.; assigned to 2d Infantry.

William F. Sharp appointed from corporal, Co. G, 2d Bat., C.E.; assigned to 14th Infantry.

Walter F. L. Hartigan appointed from sergeant, 46th Co., C.A.; assigned to 4th Infantry.

Bruce Magruder appointed from sergeant, 87th Co., C.A.; assigned to 18th Infantry.

George H. Huddleston appointed from sergeant, Co. H, 29th Inf.; assigned to 15th Infantry.

Hampton M. Roach, jr., appointed from corporal, Co. I, 3d Inf.; assigned to 3d Infantry.

George E. M. Kelly appointed from sergeant, 84th Co., C.A.; assigned to 30th Infantry.

George C. Koheler appointed from corporal, Co. K, 5th Inf.; assigned to 29th Infantry.

Clarence McP. Janney appointed from battalion sergeant major, 16th Inf.; assigned to 12th Infantry.

Harry H. Pritchett appointed from sergeant, Co. A, 27th Inf.; assigned to 5th Infantry.

Edgar L. Field appointed from corporal, Troop E, 15th Cav.; assigned to 30th Infantry.

Carl C. Buck appointed from sergeant, Co. F, 16th Inf.; assigned to 17th Infantry.

With rank from Feb. 12, 1907.

Russell James appointed from civil life; assigned to 8th Infantry.

With rank from Feb. 13, 1907.

Lloyd R. Fredendall appointed from civil life; assigned to 2d Infantry.

Rowan P. Lemly appointed from civil life; assigned to 18th Infantry.

Frank Thorp, jr., appointed from civil life; assigned to 27th Infantry.

Albert E. Brown appointed from civil life; assigned to 16th Infantry.

James McD. Lockett appointed from civil life; assigned to 18th Infantry.

Eugene Robinson appointed from civil life; assigned to 7th Infantry.

Chester H. Loucheim appointed from civil life; assigned to 12th Infantry.

The officers named will be assigned to troops and companies by their respective regimental commanders.

Those whose regiments are stationed in the Philippines Division will apply at once to the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, for transportation from San Francisco to Manila on the first transport sailing from San Francisco after April 7, 1907. Those not otherwise directed will proceed on April 7, 1907, to San Francisco, and report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for assignment to duty until transportation can be furnished them to join their regiments in the Philippines.

Those whose regiments are stationed in Cuba, and who are not otherwise directed, will proceed on April 7, 1907, to New York News, Va., and sail on the first transport after that date to join their regiments.

Those whose regiments are stationed within the continental limits of the United States, and who are not otherwise directed, will proceed not later than April 7, 1907, to join their proper stations.

Second Lieutenant Chapin will report in person on April 7, 1907, to the C.O., Fort Myer, N.Y., for temporary duty at that post for a period not exceeding five days, and upon completion thereof will proceed to San Francisco for duty until transportation can be furnished him to join his regiment in the Philippine Islands.

Second Lieutenant James will report in person on April 7, 1907, at Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty at that post for a period not exceeding five days, and upon completion thereof will proceed to San Francisco for duty until transportation can be furnished him to join his regiment in the Philippine Islands.

Second Lieutenant Fredendall will report in person on April 7, 1907, at Fort Banks, Mass., for temporary duty at that post for a period not exceeding five days, and upon completion thereof will proceed to San Francisco for duty until transportation can be furnished him to join his regiment in the Philippine Islands.

Second Lieutenant Lemly will report in person on April 7, 1907, at Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty at that post for a period not exceeding five days, and upon completion thereof will join the regiment to which he is assigned.

Second Lieutenant Thorp will report in person on April 7, 1907, at Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty at that post for a period not exceeding five days, and upon completion thereof will proceed to Newport News, Va., and sail on the first available transport to join his regiment in Cuba. (S.O., March 7, W.D.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Lieut. Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., promoted to colonel, rank March 7, 1907, assigned to 13th Inf.

Maj. William A. Mann, 19th Inf., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank March 7, 1907, assigned to 6th Inf.

Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, unassigned, promoted to major, rank March 7, 1907, assigned to 19th Inf.

First Lieut. Arthur S. Cowan, 24th Inf., promoted to captain, rank March 7, 1907, assigned to 20th Inf.

Upon the expiration of his present leave Colonel Loughborough will join the regiment to which assigned. Lieutenant Colonel Mann will join the regiment to which he is assigned. Major Simpson will remain on his present duty until the arrival at San Francisco of the 19th Infantry, when he will join that regiment. Captain Cowan will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. (March 11, W.D.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Second Lieut. Charles R. Mayo, 12th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Feb. 21, 1907, assigned to 10th Cav.

Second Lieut. Arthur J. Lynch, 15th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Feb. 28, 1907, assigned to 14th Cav.

The officers named will be assigned to troops by their respective regimental commanders. Lieutenant Lynch will join the troop to which he may be assigned. (March 8, W.D.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

First Lieut. George W. Stuart, 7th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Jan. 31, 1907, assigned to 25th Inf.

First Lieut. William T. Patten, 13th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Feb. 1, 1907, assigned to 11th Inf.

First Lieut. Duncan K. Major, jr., 14th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Feb. 16, 1907, assigned to 27th Inf.

First Lieut. James Justice, 22d Inf., promoted to captain, rank March 2, 1907, assigned to 19th Inf.

The officers named will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders. Captain Stuart will join the company to which assigned. Captain Justice will remain on duty at his present station until the arrival at San Francisco of the 19th Infantry, when he will join the company to which assigned. (March 8, W.D.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

First Lieut. George W. Stuart, 7th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Jan. 31, 1907, assigned to 25th Inf.

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The following officers are detailed to inspect the militia of Kansas: Major Alvarado M. Fuller, retired; Capt. Raymond Sheldon, 18th Inf. (March 2, N. Div.)

The following named officers and enlisted men will proceed to Washington, D.C., for the purpose of appearing before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on March 11 as witnesses in the Brownsville affair: Capt. Dana W. Kilburn, 26th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Thompson, 26th Inf.; Post Q.M. Sergt. Joseph J. Hittinger for duty in connection with the War Department exhibit at the exposition; Sergt. John Cavendish and Corp. Edward Dooner, ordnance detachment, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J.; Sergt. Thomas Wood, ordnance detachment, Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Corp. William F. Knack, ordnance detachment, West Point, N.Y.; Corp. Hans Wolf, ordnance detachment, Benicia Arsenal, Cal.; Sergt. Lucien H. Talaferro and Corp. James Smith, 110th Co., C.A., Fort Adams, R.I.; First Class Electrician Sergt. Hugo May, C.A., Fort Terry, N.Y.; First Class Electrician Sergt. Samuel W. Hodges, Corp. C.A., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; First Class Sergt. John C. Stewart, Signal Corps, Fort Omaha, Neb.; Sergt. Louis Anderson and Corp. Lee C. Sprague, Signal Corps, Fort Wood, N.Y.; Corp. John A. Malterer, Signal Corps, Fort McDowell, Cal. (March 9, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men will be sent to the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, Norfolk, Va., to report March 23, 1907, to Post Q.M. Sergt. Joseph J. Hittinger for duty in connection with the War Department exhibit at the exposition: Sergt. John Cavendish and Corp. Edward Dooner, ordnance detachment, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J.; Sergt. Thomas Wood, ordnance detachment, Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Corp. William F. Knack, ordnance detachment, Benicia Arsenal, Cal.; Sergt. Lucien H. Talaferro and Corp. James Smith, 110th Co., C.A., Fort Adams, R.I.; First Class Electrician Sergt. Hugo May, C.A., Fort Terry, N.Y.; First Class Electrician Sergt. Samuel W. Hodges, Corp. C.A., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; First Class Sergt. John C. Stewart, Signal Corps, Fort Omaha, Neb.; Sergt. Louis Anderson and Corp. Lee C. Sprague, Signal Corps, Fort Wood, N.Y.; Corp. John A. Malterer, Signal Corps, Fort McDowell, Cal. (March 9, W.D.)

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FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 11, 1907.

Col. Peter S. Bonus, 9th Cav., recently promoted, joined the garrison on Saturday and assumed command of the regiment and of the Cavalry subpost. Colonel Bonus has taken temporary quarters in the bachelor officers' hall in the Cavalry subpost, pending the departure of the 9th for the islands next month.

The bids for the erection of the riding hall in the Cavalry garrison for use of the school of equitation have all been rejected by the Quartermaster General, as they were too high. Bids will again be advertised for, for a period of fifteen days, and if the results are not satisfactory it is probable that the Quartermaster General will order that the plans and specifications be changed. Captain Whitman, constructing quartermaster, on Wednesday of last week, opened bids in his office for the construction of a school stable that will have accommodations for 120 animals that are to be ridden by officers attending the school of application. The stable will be thoroughly modern in every respect, and in addition will have accommodations for the general service detachment that will be in charge of the stable

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SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1907.

NAVAL LESSONS FROM GERMANY.

Assuming, as we doubtless may, that Count Reventlow, one of Germany's foremost naval experts, is correctly reported in a statement concerning the German navy, which appears in a prominent London daily, it will be conceded that he has uttered a most timely warning against the adoption, by any nation, of projects of naval construction which fail to give full consideration to those of other nations. Count Reventlow declares in effect that the German navy is now and for a long time will continue to be at a tremendous disadvantage as a result of the short-sighted policy which has controlled its construction, and that to pit it against the British navy in war would be an act of madness. Many German battleships, he says, are obsolete and unseaworthy, the whole navy, ship for ship, is far inferior to that of Great Britain, and an entire squadron of vessels of the Brandenburg type could not cope successfully against a single Dreadnaught. What Germany must do, this friendly but candid critic points out, is to begin over again, with a broader policy giving due consideration to the experience and practice of other nations. In other words, the German navy, particularly with regard to its larger units, must be recreated.

By a singular coincidence, Count Reventlow's pessimistic views regarding the German navy are strongly corroborated by an English expert, Mr. Archibald S. Hurd, in a striking article in the current number of Cassier's Magazine. The German admiralty, in formulating plans for the present fleet, proceeded upon the assumption that 15,000 tons would be the maximum displacement of the warships of other powers, and, having no faith in the tactical value of speed, they reasoned that, by economizing in weight, they could acquire equal fighting efficiency from about 13,000 tons. In short, the Germans persistently ignored the possible advent of bigger ships and, even when the big ships became a certainty, they stuck to their theory, the result being that the policy of construction followed in the case of recent American, British and Japanese ships bids fair to render the German navy obsolescent long before even the scheme of augmentation passed in 1900 is actually complete.

It is not only in refusing to recognize that tendency toward bigger ships and higher speed that the Germans have blundered. They have likewise ignored the demand for larger guns. "It is a noteworthy fact," says Mr. Hurd, "that in the whole of the German fleet, including the ships building and built, there are only ten battleships which carry any larger modern weapon than the 9.4-inch gun, the latter corresponding to the pieces which are mounted in British armored cruisers. There is not a single twelve-inch gun in the German fleet, while each of the ten battleships built between 1895 and the end of the last century mounts only four 9.4-inch guns with a number of 5.9-inch quick-firers, as compared with the six 9.2-inch guns carried even by the vessels which, in the British navy, are still known as armored cruisers, and the four 10-inch guns of the North Carolina, Montana, Tennessee and Washington, of the American fleet. The Deutschland, the latest type of battleship now being built in Germany—she is one of an authorized group of five—displaces only 13,000 tons, has a speed of only eighteen knots, and carries nothing bigger than four eleven-inch guns—not twelve-inch, be it remembered. The German Admiralty, when they drew up the naval program of 1900, signally failed in prophetic vision, and the result is that the German navy consists exclusively of comparatively small ships mounting small guns and able to steam at only low speed."

Germany has committed her gravest error, however, in building her fleet to fit the Kiel Canal and the docks at her naval ports. The canal is shallow, its locks are small, the docks are inadequate, and even in several of the more important harbors the depth of water is such that vast projects of dredging must be undertaken before they can accommodate ships corresponding in size and fighting power to those now being added to the fleets of other nations. Germany must begin her work anew, but she has grappled the task without hesitation. The heart

of the empire is in the navy, and the results of the recent elections indicate that the Kaiser will have the people at his back in any policy, no matter how costly, that will enable the German fleet to justify its existence in the eyes of the world. "Germany," Mr. Hurd continues, "stands to-day in relative strength to Great Britain little in advance of the position she occupied in 1897, and before she can utilize her projected ships of huge power she has to push on with costly dock extension work and dredging operations, and must face the necessity either of creating a base on the North Sea or widening and deepening the Kiel Canal. Not even German energy, however, can get over the disadvantage due to the shallowness of parts of the North Sea which renders it, in the opinion of naval officers, unsuited to ships of the largest size, unless the draught is kept down at the expense of great increase of beam, which in itself is a serious trouble in navigating narrow waters and in docking."

The experience of Germany teaches several lessons which other naval powers cannot afford to ignore. One is that the nation which binds itself to an arbitrary limit on size, speed and gun power in warships without regard to the policy of other countries, will find itself hopelessly handicapped in war. Another is that ample docks are an indispensable factor in naval efficiency, and that without them ships are almost useless for purposes of defense. A third is that efficiency in personnel—and, as Mr. Hurd remarks, "efficiency" is written all over the personnel of the German fleet—is of slight avail unless it is backed by policies of construction and administration animated by a loyal, intelligent desire to produce ships worthy of the officers and crews who man them.

Our own government has refused to commit itself to an arbitrary limit on tonnage, speed or gun power. In the advance toward larger guns we actually led Europe, those calibers having been authorized for the battleships New Jersey, Nebraska and Georgia in 1899, two years before similar guns were prescribed for the King Edward VII. of the British fleet. In the matter of yards and docks our progress has been less satisfactory, less creditable. In England's vigilant efforts to see that those vital elements of naval efficiency are always ample and always ready, and in Germany's neglect of that duty in behalf of her own navy, we may find the most important lesson presented in existing naval conditions in Europe.

NAVAL USE OF SMOKY COAL.

An efficient fuel for commercial and naval purposes which shall be of reasonable price and at the same time produce the minimum of smoke has long been a desideratum. From the earliest days of the steam navy it has been the problem confronting the naval authorities of every nation to secure a practicable fuel which shall afford the maximum of steaming value and the minimum of tell-tale smoke. For many years the United States Navy employed anthracite coal for its warships, but with the beginning of the new navy in 1883 a change took place and owing to the greater effective potential inherent in the bituminous coal the adoption of soft coal followed, and it must be admitted, with a greatly increased efficiency in the fleet. During these years various attempts have been made to discover a method whereby the smoke-producing qualities of bituminous coals could be eliminated. These attempts, however, have met with scant success, and up to the present time all boilers in which this type of fuel has been employed have been open to the reproach of smoke producing.

Among the devices submitted to the Bureau of Steam Engineering at the Navy Department, have been many whose aim has been to consume the smoke after its production in the furnace. These attempts have been uniformly unsuccessful, and it has at last been recognized that smoke once evolved from bituminous coal cannot be consumed so as to avoid visibility. Following this condition serious attempts have been made to avoid the production of smoke in the furnace, and the means adopted have taken the direction of mechanical stokers. The introduction of the mechanical stoker for naval use has been met with many objections, the most serious of which is the fact that a mechanical stoker interferes with hand firing. Other objections to this system, which has met with such success with land boilers, are the space required for the apparatus, the difficulty in removing the ashes and other products of combustion, added to which can be noted that the proper working of a mechanical stoker in a heavy seaway is problematical.

Skillful firing will do much to prevent the formation of smoke in a furnace, and it is upon this that engineers rely for success in meeting the objections to the smoke-producing qualities of bituminous coal. Some experiments have been made on the Great Lakes in the use of a mechanical stoker, and a board of naval engineers was appointed to investigate the details of the installation. The report was not of such a favorable nature, however, as to authorize its experimental introduction for naval purposes, so that the problem remains about where it started, and the advocates of anthracite coal for the Navy are making fresh efforts to commit the Navy to its use again. Correct proportions in the furnace, grates, bridge-walls, combustion chambers, uptakes, and areas through tubes will be found important factors in the efficient use of bituminous coal for naval purposes, and unless these points are carefully attended to it is probable that smoke will continue to pour from the funnels of our warships pretty much as it has hitherto.

Not the least of the problems confronting the naval engineer is the occasional necessity for the employment of

forced draft, and under forced draft it is impracticable to maintain economy of fuel or to employ a mechanical stoker. If a boiler were proportioned for forced draft alone its efficiency under hand firing would be largely lessened, so that the boiler question turns out to be the most serious of the many included in the efficiency of a naval marine engine. It has never been claimed that any of the mechanical stokers in use will permit the use of forced draft, and as in the naval vessel forced draft is often a prime necessity, it follows that some new form of mechanical stoker must be devised before its introduction for naval use will enable bituminous coal to be used without its accompanying smoke. In the final analysis it will be found that the properly educated fireman is of equal importance with "the man behind the gun."

The authorities of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery at Fort Riley, Kan., are about to begin a test with an influenza anti-toxin that will be administered to horses being purchased for the Cavalry and the Field Artillery at the horse markets in East St. Louis, Ill. For over a year they have been experimenting with a serum known as anti-streptococci, with a view to ascertaining its value as a preventive in the case of shipping fever with which all animals are more or less infected when received at posts from the shipping points. Animals have been treated at shipping points with this serum, but upon their receipt sore necks have almost always resulted and much time and trouble have been necessary to fit the animals for duty. This serum has been used at the school as a curative, and the results have been uniformly successful. It has been the opinion of those in charge of the Farriers' and Horseshoers' School that if it was properly administered at the shipping points it would not only act as a preventive also, but the sore necks would also be eliminated. Authority was secured from the War Department for the sending of several enlisted men who graduated high in their classes, in company with a veterinarian of the school, to East St. Louis, when a horse board was present there buying horses, for the purpose of inoculating the animals with this serum; one man to accompany each car of horses to its destination and remain with them for a week after their arrival, to watch results, make notes, and then submit a report to the school. The idea of using the anti-streptococci has been abandoned, however, as it has been found that the anti-influenza serum is superior as a preventative, and the latter will be administered in its stead. The latter is injected directly into the jugular vein, while the former is injected beneath the skin of the neck. The results will be watched with much interest.

Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Adjutant General, Headquarters Department of the East, has been endeavoring for some time to secure photographs of certain officers who held the office of Adjutant General at these headquarters at various times during the past forty years, with a view to having them framed and displayed in the office of the Adjutant General, Department of the East, and, although he has made strenuous efforts and exhausted every conceivable way to obtain them, he has not been successful in his effort. The following is a list of the officers whose photographs he desires—the period some of them served as Adjutant General is indicated opposite their names: Major D. T. Van Buren, A.A.G., Vols., from Aug. 3, 1861, to Feb. 9, 1866; Capt. S. F. Barstow, A.A.G., Volunteers, aide to General Meade; Lieut. Col. Robert Charles Perry, 42d Infantry, A.A.G.; Major Joseph H. Taylor, A.A.G., Feb. 11, 1878, to March 31, 1879. Perhaps some of our readers can put Colonel Heistand in the way of obtaining these photographs. Major Van Buren was graduated from the Military Academy in 1847, and served as A.G. on the staffs of General Dix and General Hooker. After his muster out, March 20, 1866, he became a civil engineer, and died at Plainfield, N.J., July 16, 1890, aged sixty-five. Samuel Forrester Barstow, after being mustered out, July 31, 1866, was appointed to the Regular Army as captain and A.Q.M., May 11, 1866; was retired June 7, 1879, and died July 31, 1882. Robert Charles Perry, after serving through the Civil War from the rank of sergeant to that of brevet lieutenant colonel of Volunteers, was appointed to the Regular Army, Jan. 22, 1867, and retired, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Dec. 31, 1870. He died Oct. 1, 1884. Joseph Hancock Taylor, after a service of thirty-three years in the Regular Army, died March 13, 1885.

The statement made this week by Vice President Gayley, of the U.S. Steel Corporation, that unless that concern obtains a larger amount of work in the way of armor plate from the Government than it has in the past, it will be obliged to shut down its mills and thus create for the Midvale Steel Company a practical monopoly of the business in this country, where it has not yet been found possible to compete in the world's trade for this product, is not regarded at the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy as creating a new phase in the situation. The reason given by Mr. Gayley for this possible action is that there is no profit in maintaining an expensive plant with several hundred skilled and therefore high-priced workmen unless there is enough business to keep it running constantly. It was for this very reason that in the last considerable bidding on armor the Navy Department decided that although the Midvale was the lowest bidder, one-half of the contract should be divided between the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies. There was considerable criticism of

this action at the time, and the answer made by the Department was that unless it divided the contract two plants would go out of existence and not only create a monopoly for the remaining company, but in case of war, when the Government would be ready to pay unusual prices for armor to complete the ships which might then be building, and which would be urgently required, it would be absolutely impossible for any company to enlarge its plant to quickly meet the emergency. It was argued that the same difficulty would be found should the Government establish its own plant. The Navy does not consider the problem solved by any means, and it is probable that it will have to be met by some compromise when the next bidding occurs.

No legislative action was taken by the last Congress favoring the purchase of any land adjoining the rifle range at the Stony Point portion of the Madison Barracks reservation. It is understood that measures toward purchasing land in the Pine Plain region have been practically abandoned. The Judge Advocate General of the Army has decided that, as no emergency exists for the purchase of land for target ranges, such purchase cannot be made without legislation, or from the War emergency fund. As Congress failed to make an appropriation for the purchase of either the Hossington lot adjoining the Stony Point range, or for the purchase of land in the Pine Plain region near the towns of Philadelphia and Wilna, Jefferson County, N.Y., estimates and actions on estimates upon both these subjects will lie over until next year; all of which means that the 23d Infantry, now stationed at Madison Barracks, will not succeed in getting the Stony Point range land increased. However, as there are about 800 acres of land in the Stony Point portion of the Madison Barracks military reservation, and as Colonel Reade has doubled the capacity of the range, the area will serve adequately for regimental purposes. Doubtless the Pennsylvania Railroad will not shed any tears over the failure by Congress to make any appropriation for the acquisition of land in the Pine Plains region adequate for a camp of concentration and maneuver.

The last Naval Appropriation bill provided \$150,000 for the construction and equipment of a torpedo factory at the torpedo station at Newport, R.I. Although the money cannot be used until after June 30, Admiral Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has already completed his plans for the work and intends to advertise without delay for proposals for the construction of the building and supply of the plant, and to let the contracts with the proviso that the work is not to begin until July 1. The new factory will give employment to at least 200 skilled workmen. It is proposed to make every part of the torpedo, except the steel flasks which contain the compressed air used to drive the engines. The present type of naval torpedo runs 3,500 yards under water at the average speed of twenty-six and one-half knots, but experiments conducted by the Ordnance Bureau have developed a torpedo that will attain the marvelous speed of thirty-five knots per hour, at a distance of 1,000 yards. It is possible this type will be adopted, when fully developed, and turned out at the factory, instead of the present standard type.

It has been brought to the attention of the Navy that Japan has made a number of successful experiments with wireless torpedoes and her experts have reported that with a little alteration in motive power they are entirely practicable. The Navy Department is fully cognizant of the work done by the wireless torpedoes tested by the Japanese government, and it is not yet decided whether or not they will be adopted by this country. It is admitted that they are controlled by the Hertzian waves, but the question with our Navy is whether interfering Hertzian waves from the enemy could not turn them to the destruction of the ship which launches them. At the same time the Navy believes that it is well worth while to give them further trials.

There is a large number of officers of the Army on the eligible list for promotion to the rank of brigadier general, but we understand that the consideration of their cases will be postponed until a vacancy occurs. As we have before stated, it is probable that the officers in charge of the Service schools will have the rank of general officers, but it does not necessarily follow that all of those at present holding these positions will be promoted. We are disposed to believe that rank will count for more hereafter in the selection of officers to fill the expected vacancies in the list of general officers than it has in the past.

An enlisted man, who does not favor us with his name, presents as among the reasons for desertion the practice of taking the photograph of a recruit with his name and regiment attached. The man who objects to this must have some strong reason for not wanting his identity discovered. Our handsome soldiers certainly should not object, and if each one when photographed will put on the smile his face would wear if he were having his photograph taken for his "best girl" we should have a collection of portraits that would win a prize in any beauty show.

At the present writing no definite information is obtainable as to when the annual Army Register, dated Jan. 1, 1907, will be ready for issue.

THE FRENCH NAVAL DISASTER.

While the French battleship *Jena* was lying in drydock at Toulon March 12 her powder magazines exploded, completely wrecking the vessel, killing 118 members of her crew, including the commanding officer, Captain Adigar, and Captain Vertier, Chief of Staff of the Mediterranean Squadron, and wounding thirty-eight others, including Admiral Macerou. A child was killed some distance away by an exploding shell from the ship, and many other civilians were injured.

There were three explosions in the interior of the ship, the first occurring at 1:30 p.m., and the others a few minutes later. As yet it has not been learned how the explosion was caused. One statement is that the torpedo men were manipulating a torpedo, which, under some shock, exploded. The violence was so great that two shells in the explosives magazine of 305 millimeters collided and exploded, starting the fire. The gases so produced being compressed in the magazine caused the other explosions. The explosives were hurled immense distances over the town and suburbs. The basin in which the *Jena* was lying to be careened was dry and when the explosion occurred it became imperative to flood the dock to quench the fire aboard and prevent further explosions. The gate was blown in by a shell from one of the warships present.

The *Jena* had just undergone a final inspection of her hull and machinery, the latter having been completely overhauled, preparatory to joining the squadron on March 13. The crew was in its full strength, being composed of the rear admiral, twenty-four other officers, and 630 men. The magazines had been replenished recently, and contained many tons of both smokeless and black powder as well as a number of charges for torpedoes. The crew of the *Jena* had finished their mid-day meal only a short time before the explosion, and had dispersed to various parts of the vessel. Most of the men were engaged in work connected with the approaching departure of the ship, but quite a large party had been detailed to attend a lecture that was being given forward.

The French Minister of Marine visited the wreck on March 13 after the drydock had been emptied of water and the vessel was resting on timber supports. She is not damaged forward, but aft she is terribly injured. There is one especially great rent in the hull. This rent proved a safeguard, as through it the gases caused by the explosion escaped, and thus the vessel was saved from utter destruction. The propellers and helms are undamaged. On board, on the various decks, everything was destroyed. Piles of earthenware mark the dining places, and the débris of woodwork indicates the sites of the cabins. The metal planks resisted the fire, although they are warped and displaced.

Admiral Macerou owes his escape from the fate of other officers, who were burned in their cabins through the blocking of their doors by débris, to the fact that the port holes of his cabin were open when the explosion came.

Various theories as to the cause of the disaster have been advanced. One is that the first explosion was caused by an electrical short circuit, but this is regarded as untenable and so also is the theory that it was due to the ignition of a shell loaded with black powder. It is thought by many that the accident was due to the spontaneous explosion of smokeless powder. This powder is supposed to be tested every six months, but inquiries among surviving officers fail to establish whether this was done or not on the *Jena*.

Lieutenant Tiercelin, an officer of the *Jena* who was seriously wounded, says in a statement to the Minister of Marine: "I do not believe that the careless handling of anything produced the explosion, for all the men at work were old quartermasters. They were testing the ammunition elevators in the magazine of the 100 millimeter guns. The magazine was under the electric lighting apparatus, which was below the officers' quarters, and this fact explains the great number of officers killed. I do not believe that a short circuit was the cause, but solely the age of the powder and its fermentation."

The Toulon correspondent of the London Daily Mail quotes a French navy officer as saying that had the accident occurred at sea the vessel must have foundered instantly. Naval experts are astonished by the fierceness with which the flames burst out and raged furiously in the interior immediately after the explosion. That a battleship of modern construction should blaze like a grease box from an explosion arouses the gravest questions in reference to naval construction. The correspondent describes the vessel as being as battered and torn as though she had fought a fierce battle. From the forward turret to the stern gallery the ship is one blistered, riven mass of tortured steel and miscellaneous ruin. Twenty-four hours after the disaster, despite the fact that oceans of water had been pumped between decks, the fire had burned right through, leaving only one-tenth of the entire length of the vessel unharmed. She is almost completely burned inside and out to the very summit of her fore superstructure. The fire consumed all the boats, ate away the deck planking, destroyed every particle of furniture in the officers' and men's quarters, ruined more than ten guns and seriously injured even the heavier ones. Only the bow guns are undamaged.

Inspector General Admiral Blenaima has expressed the opinion that the explosion was caused by the spontaneous combustion of powder, which disintegrates after a certain time and which requires constant inspection for safety. Spontaneous combustion was the cause of the terrible explosion of the Toulon powder magazine in 1899.

The *Jena* is a battleship of 12,052 tons displacement, 400 feet in length, sixty-eight foot beam and maximum draught of twenty-seven feet six inches. She was laid down at Brest, Jan. 15, 1898, has three screws, two turrets, two funnels, and has three sets of engines capable of developing 15,500 horsepower and a speed rate of eighteen knots. Her armament consists in part of four 12-inch guns and four torpedo tubes, and her complement numbers 630.

The destruction of the *Jena* will command the serious attention of naval scientists throughout the world. It is another reminder that modern warships embody elements of construction and the use of materials which are not yet freely understood and which require the most careful study in the interest of safety in peace and of effectiveness in war. The high explosives employed in these great vessels seem capable of undergoing certain chemical changes which make them extremely dangerous even with the most careful handling. The mysterious sinking of Togo's battleship *Mikasa* at Sasebo has been officially attributed to an explosion caused by such changes in her ammunition, and there appears good reason to believe that the destruction of the *Jena* was due to similar causes. Besides these there have been in recent years

many other but less serious accidents on large warships in various navies, the causes of which have never been clearly explained—all going to show that the latent properties of the high explosives now in use are not thoroughly known.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PACIFIC FLEET.

The order for the consolidation of the various naval commands in the East into one fleet, to be known as the Pacific Fleet, was in the form of two letters of instruction to the commanding officers. The organization of the new fleet is shown in the memorandum which follows:

Orders dated Feb. 27, 1907, have been sent by the Navy Department to Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson, U.S.N., directing the consolidation under one administrative command of all cruising vessels in the Pacific Ocean. Rear Admiral Brownson will be the first commander-in-chief of the new Pacific Fleet, which will be composed of the present Asiatic Fleet and the Pacific Squadron combined, the limits of the station comprising what is now assigned to both stations. The order will go into effect on its receipt by Admiral Brownson, or as soon as he makes the necessary arrangements, and the date is expected to be about the end of March. Rear Admiral J. H. Dayton, U.S.N., will become the commander of the Third Squadron of the Pacific Fleet, and Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne, U.S.N., will be the commander of the Second Squadron.

The organization of the Pacific Fleet will be as shown in accompanying letter; and the prospective organization later when other ships become available is also shown in a separate sheet.

The Pacific Fleet, organized as described, will be available, in whole or in part, for service in any part of the Pacific Ocean; but important strategic changes of squadrons or divisions from one side of the station to the other will not be made except by direction of the Navy Department.

It is the intention to have such squadrons as are available meet at appropriate times during the year for fleet drills and exercises, including battle tactics and competitive target practice.

The movements of squadrons and divisions will, where possible, be so arranged that the necessary important repairs of all larger vessels of the fleet may be made in the home navy yards of the Pacific coast not oftener than once a year. Docking and minor repairs of the vessels in Asiatic waters will be made as far as practicable at Cavite and Olongapo.

The Navy Department wishes it understood that this consolidation of command is in pursuance of a well-defined policy, which was carefully outlined in the last report of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in October last, and that no particular considerations of the present time have contributed in any way to the proposed organization. The groups of ships will remain in the general localities where they are now, and will perform the same duties that they are doing now; they may, however, under the order, meet for general drills and exercises anywhere on the station, and the effort will be made, so far as the duties of the ships will permit, to repair all the larger ships in the navy yards of the Pacific coast.

The concentration of command thus accomplished in the Pacific follows what has been effected in the Atlantic Ocean by abolishing the South Atlantic and European stations and concentrating all vessels in Atlantic waters under one command.

The Department does not contemplate sending any of the battleships now in Atlantic waters to the Pacific in the near future, nor until the number of battleships available for actual service is much increased. The effort is now being made to gather sixteen battleships in the Atlantic Fleet in order to carry on tactical exercises with sufficient vessels to afford adequate training for the subordinate flag officers and captains. A number of new battleships are now breaking in and will shortly join the Atlantic Fleet. As farther battleships become available they will join the fleet and the older battleships will be placed in reserve or out of commission for repair or general overhauling. The policy will be, in making changes in the battle-fleet and withdrawing the older battleships from active service, to secure in all divisions, homogeneous vessels for tactical reasons.

Besides the vessels of the Pacific Fleet soon to be under the command of Rear Admiral Brownson, there are a number of vessels available for service in the Pacific should they be needed.

The battleships Wisconsin and Oregon are out of commission at Bremerton, the battleship Nebraska is nearing completion at Seattle and the armored cruisers California and South Dakota are nearly completed at San Francisco.

Prospective organization of Pacific Fleet:

First Squadron—First Division: West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland, Pennsylvania. Second Division: Chattanooga, Galveston, and two others of the same class.

Second Squadron—Third Division: Charleston, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Chicago (Chicago to be replaced by New York). Fourth Division: Albany, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Raleigh.

Third Squadron—Fifth Division: Rainbow, Concord, Helena, Wilmington. Sixth Division: El Cano, Callao, Quirios, Villalobos, Paragua, Pampanga, Panay, Arayat (or available similar gunboats). Coast defense: Montevideo, Monadnock. Such submarines as may be available not to exceed _____. First Torpedo Flotilla: Bainbridge, Berry, Dale, Decatur, Chauncey. Fourth Torpedo Flotilla: Paul Jones, Preble.

REVOLVER AND PISTOL TESTS.

The board of Army officers, consisting of Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf.; Major Joseph T. Dickman, 13th Cav.; Capt. Guy H. Preston, 13th Cav.; Capt. Ernest D. Scott, A.C., and Capt. John H. Rice, O.D., appointed to meet at Springfield Armory, Mass., for the purpose of testing revolvers and automatic pistols, has had the following pistols and revolvers submitted to it between Jan. 15 and 27 for trial:

W. B. Knoble, American, two automatic pistols; White-Merrill, American, one automatic pistol; Savage Arms Co., American, one automatic pistol; Colt Patent Fire Arms Co., American, two self-loading pistols; Colt Patent Fire Arms Co., American, two caliber .45 revolvers; Smith and Wesson, American, two caliber .45 revolvers; Georg Luger, Berlin, Germany, "Parabellum" self-loading pistol; Georg Luger, Berlin, Germany, German navy self-loading pistol; Webley-Fosberry, Birmingham, England, one automatic pistol.

The Merrill was demonstrated by its inventor, Mr. J. Chester White. The Savage was represented by Messrs. Beij. Adriance and by the inventor of the Savage self-

loader, Mr. E. H. Searle. Superintendent James J. Peard, of the Colt Company, was accompanied by F. W. Green and F. W. Weatherhead. Mr. W. J. Whiting represented the Webley and Scott Company, of Birmingham.

The Smith and Wesson revolver was presented by Supt. E. El Neel and by Mr. O. Axtell, the revolver expert shots; Mr. W. J. Green, vice president Savage Arms Co., and Mr. Wm. C. Skinner, vice president; also Mr. Grover, president of the Colt Co.; also Mr. H. Tauscher, representing the Luger and Maxim and Mauser repeating rifles and the Deutsche Waffen und Munition Fabriken, Berlin Co., and the Dusseldorf, Germany, Rheinische Metallwaaren and Maschinenfabrik; likewise the veteran Georg Luger in person, were before the board. No mounted tests were made. No conclusions reached, so far as known to outsiders.

Several inventors asked for time in which to get their products ready. At the reassembling of the board it is expected that the completed Savage, also the patented Merrill self-loaders will be presented; also the Theodore Bergmann automatic from Gaggenau, Baden, and the Ross automatic from the Russ Rifle Co., of Quebec.

It is to be regretted that more domestic inventors and manufacturers do not present autoloading pistols. Messrs. John M. and M. S. Browning, of Ogden, Utah, are generally known as the inventors of the Colt automatic. Names of inventors who have sold their inventions are sometimes lost sight of.

The Roth automatic pistol remains in Vienna, so far as known. The Ludw. Loewe and Co., Berlin, makers have not presented for test by the 1907 Springfield Armory self-loading pistol and revolver board any naval arm.

The revolvers of the Webley-Fosberry English firms were not officially presented for trial. It is believed that Mr. Samuel Merrill, of Boston, is back of the White-Merrill revolvers. Mr. P. A. Koflue was detailed to exploit the W. B. Knoble pistol. Mr. W. E. Husmen, the Springfield Armory ordnance expert, assisted in handling some of the hand firearms and cartridges.

The future promises the general application of the automatic principle to shoulder rifles and pistols resulting in reduced weights, more rapid firings, etc., and it behoves American mechanics to get to work.

TRIAL OF MAJOR PENROSE.

Continuing his testimony before the G.C.M. at San Antonio, Texas, for the trial of Major Penrose, incident to the Brownsville shooting, Major A. P. Bloxson, U.S.A., on March 4, illustrated on the map how he believed the bullets had been fired into the Cowen house. The majority of the shots at this house were fired from the alley. Witness then told of the bullet marks he found at the Miller Hotel and other places.

Lieut. H. S. Grier, 25th U.S. Inf., was asked: Is it easy or difficult for men to get ammunition in this way? A.—It all depends upon the company commander. Lieutenant Grier, in describing the shooting incidents on Aug. 13, said in part:

"As I was going downstairs I heard Major Penrose say, 'Sound call to arms.' As he ran across the parade grounds he was shouting, 'Fall in, there!' I reported to Major Penrose, who said, 'Take command of Company C. Macklin cannot be found. I'm afraid he has been done away with. See that your men get rifles and ammunition. Take your company out and extend it along the wall.' I went immediately in front of Company C, when probably half the men were downstairs and in ranks. Some were in night clothes and hardly had any rifles. I instructed them to cover up anything white. The acting first sergeant then started to call the roll. I saw he was not familiar with the roll, so I stopped him and counted fifty-two men. After the acting first sergeant reported the men on guard, and those sick, I felt satisfied that the company had been accounted for. A box of brand new ammunition was opened in my presence and ammunition was issued to all who had none. The first volley sounded like a high-power rifle."

Q.—Did this sound like the Springfield rifle you heard fired on the target range? A.—I don't pretend to distinguish between the sounds of high-power rifles. I do not think anyone can. The musician of the guard sounded the call to arms. This was almost immediately taken up by the musicians of companies. Probably four or five musicians repeated the call.

Q.—Was there anything to prevent men stationed along the wall from cleaning their rifles? A.—I don't believe they could.

Q.—Did you see any cartridges Major Combe showed Major Penrose? A.—I have never yet seen a single cartridge case alleged to have been picked up in the raid of Brownsville.

Q.—Did anyone report to you that he could not get the gun racks open? A.—No.

Q.—Did you give orders to break open the gun racks? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you hear of any gun racks being broken open the noise being as of that of breaking wood or iron? A.—Yes, when I sent the men back to get their arms, and before that.

Q.—Did you hear any shots coming over the post from the direction of town? A.—I thought I heard some scattering shot, as if shot were falling upon the grass.

Witness believed he would have detected any men running in. He said he was not excited. All told, witness said there were fifty or sixty shots fired from the high-power rifles. In answer to the court's question, witness said he did not apprehend any trouble on the night of Aug. 13, even with his knowledge of existing conditions. He did not think the brush wiper carried in the butt of the rifle was sufficient without accessories to remove powder stains from the rifle barrel.

Q.—How do you account for some of the men appearing with guns before the gun racks were broken open? A.—I can account for some men appearing with guns at that time, because the orders to break open the racks had been given before I got there.

In reply to another question by court witness said it would not have been difficult for men to join their company at the wall, but they were taking chances in doing so. Witness said it was about five minutes after the first shots that he saw Major Penrose. It also consumed about five minutes to make an inspection and visit the quarters which, he said, was ample time for any men to run 300 yards and join the company. The last rifle shots were being fired in town just after witness reached Major Penrose.

Bat. Sergt. Major S. N. Taliaferro, 25th Inf., during his testimony, admitted that he was excited—very much excited—by the shooting, yet he heard one voice say three times, "I want all of you." He was willing to swear that the person with this voice was the same who fired the

dull, heavy shots. Sergeant Taliaferro heard a two-wheeled scavenger cart in the post, and thought some artillery was moving in and wondered where the people of Brownsville had gotten the "gatling."

Post Q.M. Sergt. Rowland Osborn, with more than twenty-eight years of service to his credit, inspected the barracks after the battalion of the 26th Infantry left. He saw a number of cast-off uniforms, some empty shells, some ammunition and some bandoliers. He picked up some Krag-Jorgensen ammunition. He saw probably a hundred bandoliers. He did not believe these bandoliers were returned to the arsenal. He saw a large number of people at Brownsville wearing khaki. The men of the 25th Infantry were well behaved and orderly, there being no men in the guard house on pay day.

Private Otis C. West, Co. B, 26th Inf., also testified that quantities of castoff clothing and loose ammunition were left at the post. He saw a Mexican boy carrying off some cartridges. The boy said he was taking it to sell "niggers" with. The witness could not tell if the boy had Krag-Jorgensen or Springfield cartridges.

Capt. John F. Preston, 26th Inf., told how on Feb. 3 last he and Captain Dichmann made a test of firing of guns, three being fired. One was fired twice, another eight times and the third fifteen times. He inspected these guns at night by lamplight. By ordinary inspection he could not detect that the guns had been fired. "The gun that had been fired fifteen times was cleaned with the brush and a dry rag, the operation requiring about twenty seconds. The barrel then looked very brilliant. Captain Saxton picked the gun that had been fired twice and said if any gun had been fired this one had. At daylight powder stains showed in all the guns. Another test was made March 7. These were again cleaned at night and looked brilliant. Yesterday morning the barrels looked dim." One of the expert marksmen of the 26th Infantry cleaned the rifles, the first one requiring twelve minutes, another eight minutes. These rifles had not been cleaned since February and were rusty. "A gun just fired can be very readily cleaned. One that has been allowed to remain is more difficult. This is my experience, though I do not wish to pose as an expert."

Captain Murphy was present and agreed to Captain Saxton's inspection of the guns. Captain Saxton thought the rifles were practically clean.

PUBLICATIONS OF REGIMENTS AND POSTS.

The library of the U.S. Military Academy desires to have one or two copies, each year, of each military journal printed by officers or by enlisted men at any regimental headquarters or at any military post. All such periodicals will be bound together by arms of the Service, annually—Infantry Journals, Cavalry Journals, etc. It is not practicable for the library to subscribe to more than a few journals of the sort, and therefore this note is printed to ask their editors to send a sample copy once a year for preservation here as a sign of activity in the Army. Copies of the publications of the library will gladly be sent in exchange.

Regimental Histories. It is hoped that copies of all histories of regiments and corps will be deposited in the library, U.S.M.A., as well as copies of all books written by officers of the Army. The library always buys one copy of such books but has use for a second copy.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN, Librarian.

WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

Question arose when extra pay as sharpshooter ceases in case of members of recruiting parties, provided they remain on this duty. It was ordered that reply be made that it continues until they are given an opportunity to re-qualify.

The question having arisen as to when the piece may be brought to the shoulder in rapid fire, skirmish fire, and timed fire, it was ordered that as the Small Arms Firing Regulations prescribe that the firing is conducted in accordance with the Infantry Drill Regulations, a circular will be issued to the effect that in rapid fire the piece is not brought to the shoulder till some portion of the target appears; and that in skirmish fire the piece is not brought to the ready, and in timed fire is not brought to the shoulder till the command of execution or till the last note of the trumpet call "commence firing."

Information was asked whether the flag is lowered at sunset at military posts. It was ordered that reply be made that the flag is lowered at retreat, the hour for which is fixed by the commanding officer, but it must be not later than sunset, and is usually at sunset.

COURTESIES TO THE U.S.S. DES MOINES.

The Navy Department has received from Mr. Lemuel P. Conner, attorney and solicitor of Natchez, Miss., an enthusiastic letter describing the recent visit of the Des Moines to that city. Mr. Conner is anxious that the Department appreciate the fact that the general feeling of the people of Natchez toward the bluejackets of the United States Navy is very cordial and considered by them entirely different from the attitude displayed toward them in some other sections of the country. He refers particularly to a recent incident in which the uniform of bluejacket proved a bar to the admission of the wearer to a public or semi-public place of amusement. Mr. Conner says in his letter: "Our uniform whether in Army or Navy is a badge of honor and is respected and treated as such as long as the wearer shows himself worthy; or, I should say, we accord courtesy and proper treatment to every man wearing the uniform as long as he shows himself worthy, the uniform we honor always. And this is the spirit which actuates us in receiving and entertaining officers and men of our Navy whenever we have the opportunity. We have entertained three vessels of the old Navy, the Plymouth, Yantic and, I think, Reliance, and six of the new, the Concord in 1892, Nashville twice in 1899, Scorpion twice in 1901, Atlanta in 1903, Arkansas in 1906, and now the Des Moines; and we feel a modest pride in knowing that in each instance we extended to officers and men a warm reception and accorded to all the most hospitable treatment in our power; we honored our flag and our uniform; and in so doing we felt that we honored ourselves; we succeeded in making our guests enjoy themselves, while we found great pleasure in having them with us."

The enlisted men were so pleased with the treatment which they received at Natchez that they showed their appreciation by giving a ball and luncheon to the citizens of Natchez at the skating rink. The skating rink was decorated by the men of the Des Moines and illuminated by a large number of incandescent lamps, and they made

every effort in this way to return the courtesies extended to them by the people of Natchez and make the occasion one which would be remembered by the friends they had made.

There were a number of letters exchanged between citizens of Natchez and the enlisted men and officers of the Des Moines which showed the uniform good feeling which existed between them and the keen appreciation of the hospitalities which had been extended at Natchez. In a letter from Hospital Steward Howard R. Jackson, U.S.N., to Mr. Conner, the former says: "Those of us so fortunate as to have been present in Natchez during the Mardi Gras, feel that we are to be congratulated at having discovered at least one place in the country where the uniform of an American bluejacket entitles the wearer to be accepted as a gentleman until he proves himself other than one."

The Department has been much pleased at the receipt of these expressions of goodwill toward the enlisted men of the Navy and at the knowledge of the excellent impression which they have made and the honor in which their uniform is held by the good people of Natchez.

MISREPRESENTING THE NAVY.

Under the caption, "Wanted—Young Men for the Navy," a number of papers in the middle West printed the following syndicate editorial:

The U.S. Government expends yearly thousands of dollars in advertising for recruits for the Navy. Many of the great ships lately turned out are undermanned. The U.S. Government, with all its advertising, cannot induce young men to enlist.

There is a reason. This is what one young fellow has to say after two years' service.

"They lead you a dog's life. You are bullied to death by your superior officers. The salary is too small. There really isn't any chance of advancement whatsoever for the recruit."

If this is really true, it is reason aplenty why Uncle Sam can't get recruits.

Is discipline in the Navy really too severe for the young man of to-day? Or is it that the young man of to-day is not as patriotic as his father?

There is no cause for bullying or excruciating discipline. There is no reason why our Jack Tars are not paid better wages. In all justice, the young recruit should be given every chance for advancement the same as the young man from Annapolis.

If Uncle Sam wants to get young men into his Navy he has to offer better inducements.

Give the boys of the Navy more play time. The young man of to-day thinks for himself and should not be bound down by too firm a hand of discipline. He is patriotic. He loves his country, and when the time comes he'll fight and die for her.

These statements have called forth a large number of protests addressed to the Navy Department. A much more effective protest, however, is that addressed to one of the papers in which these misstatements appear, by Lieut. William Russell White, U.S.N. In this letter Lieutenant White states clearly and in a forcible way the real facts concerning the condition and prospects of enlisted men in our Navy, saying in conclusion, in the language of the President: "I doubt if the average enlisted man's brother or cousin, who has stayed in civil life, is as well off at the corresponding age, or as well able to take care of his wife and children, and certainly no class of our citizens of any kind produces a higher grade of citizenship than is to be found in those who man the ships of the national Navy." To this Lieutenant White adds: "The real reason the United States naval Service is short of men may be understood when it is realized that the public knows absolutely nothing of the benefits of those who enlist." In his letter Lieutenant White also says:

Replying to your charge that there is no chance for advancement for enlisted men in the Service, I beg to refer to the Navy Department records, which show that of 1,350 line officers in the Navy, 426 of that number were promoted from the ranks of enlisted men, who occupy positions from captains down. These 426 officers have the same opportunity as officers graduated from Annapolis of gaining the rank of rear admiral. A few years ago Congress provided that each year a certain number of promoted enlisted men, upon passing a satisfactory examination, should receive promotion to commissioned officers. The young recruits are started at the bottom and are given every encouragement to advance, and when sufficiently intelligent and proficient they are advanced rapidly to the position of chief petty officer and warrant officer, from which grade they may be promoted to commissioned officer. The enlisted man in the Navy is the master of his own progress in the service.

The "play time" you ask for is already provided. Enlisted men have ample time for all sports, games and amusements, afield and afloat. They organize baseball leagues and football leagues, besides other sports requiring activity ashore. On board ship they have indoor sports of all kinds, in addition to theatricals, singing, dancing and plenty of music.

To the third charge of discipline, I can only remind you that a warship containing 700 or 800 young men, averaging twenty-five years of age, is overflowing with vitality and effervescence, and must be subject to control. The men are trained to perform their duties, the same as they would be ex-

pected to perform them in actual warfare, for it is perfection in practice that makes the Navy ever ready for business. Discipline while on duty must be strict, to have every man a perfect unit working in harmony with the whole, to obtain perfect results in handling and maneuvering his ship. The failure of only a few of the men to do their duty as they know it, would mean disaster in battle. But the enlisted men are treated with great consideration, for they are appreciated as a most potent factor when it comes to winning battles.

To show you to what extent the welfare of the enlisted man is provided for, I quote from a speech made by President Roosevelt to the officers and enlisted men on board a warship after his return from the Isthmus of Panama, and from a letter from the President to Secretary Bonaparte last December.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Submarine Signal Company report that the United States Lighthouse Board has arranged with them to equip with submarine bells all important lightships not already equipped. This includes the light-vessels south of Hatteras; those on the Great Lakes, and those on the Pacific coast. The Point au Pelee lightship, Lake Erie, which is maintained by the Lake Carriers' Association in Canadian waters, has been equipped; and work is in progress on Bar Point (head of Lake Erie), Lake Huron and Poe Reef (Lake Huron), Gray's Reef, White Shoal, Lansing Shoal and Eleven Foot Shoal (Lake Michigan). These vessels will be ready when they go on the station at the opening of navigation. The Pacific coast light-vessels will be equipped as opportunity offers. The five new light-vessels now building will be supplied with submarine bells before leaving the shipyards. In short, the entire coast of the United States is to be protected by submarine signals, and Canada having made similar arrangements, all North American waters will soon have the advantage of such protection. The work of equipping the great steamships Mauretania and Lusitania of the Cunard Line has begun. The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse reports hearing Fire Island bell a distance of twelve miles in a thick fog; also on the same trip got the Sandy Hook bell nine miles, dead ahead. The bell was very loud, and was used to determine the course.

One of the ships which will visit the Jamestown Exposition representing Japan is the Tsuguba, a first-class armored cruiser, of which Japan feels particularly proud, since she was entirely built in that country and has made a remarkable record. She makes 22 knots per hour natural draft and is as formidable as any battleship of moderate displacement. Her armament consists of four 12-inch guns in forward and aft turrets, twelve 6-inch guns and twelve 4.7-inch guns. The two latter types are rapid fire.

Six warships belonging to the British first cruiser squadron are being fitted out at Portsmouth, England, preparatory to joining the international fleet in Hampton Roads, Va., for the inauguration of the Jamestown Exposition. The quarterdeck of Rear Admiral Neville's flagship, the armored cruiser Good Hope, is being cleared of fittings, to allow plenty of room for dancing, and other preparations indicate that much entertainment is projected on board the vessels of the squadron.

Arrangements have been completed between Governor Terrell, of Georgia, and the Navy Department whereby the silver service which the people of the State of Georgia have prepared for the battleship named after their State, will be presented to the ship at Hampton Roads on June 10, 1907.

The first submarine torpedoboot flotilla consisting of the Shark, the Porpoise and the Plunger, with the tender Nina, has been organized and placed under the direct control of the Bureau of Navigation. The collier Leonidas has been ordered to Portsmouth to be docked.

Secretary Metcalf of the Navy left Wednesday evening for Charleston, S.C., where he and his party of Congressmen were met by the Dolphin on Thursday for a tour of inspection of the Atlantic Fleet and the Southern naval stations. The trip will occupy about two weeks and during that time the party will visit Guantanamo and other Cuban ports. In the party accompanying Secretary Metcalf are Senators Hale, of Maine; Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Carter, of Montana, and Flint, of California, and Charles C. Glover.

The following was the degree of completion on March 1, 1907, of vessels under construction for the United States Navy: Battleships—Nebraska, 99 per cent.; Vermont, x; Kansas, 98; Minnesota, xx; Mississippi, 76.25; Idaho, 69.77; New Hampshire, 63.5; South Carolina, 7.74; Michigan, 8.29. Armored cruisers—California, 98.8; South Dakota, 95.9; North Carolina, 73.28; Montana, 68.26. Protected cruisers—Milwaukee, 100. Scout cruisers—Chester, 67.79; Birmingham, 64.1; Salem, 64.2. Submarine torpedoboats—No. 9, 91; No. 10, 80.1; No. 11,

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVY.

Following is a statement of the appropriations for the Naval Service for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1908, compared with the estimates for that year and the appropriations for 1907:

Naval Establishment.	Appropriated, 1907.	Estimates, 1908.	Appropriated, 1908.
Pay of the Navy.....	\$20,269,637.00	\$23,643,117.00	\$21,000,000.00
Pay, miscellaneous.....	650,000.00	700,000.00	675,000.00
Contingent, Navy.....	65,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00
Bureau of Navigation.....	1,895,395.00	2,290,304.50	1,992,304.50
Bureau of Ordnance.....	7,658,066.75	15,195,738.75	11,665,206.75
Bureau of Equipment.....	6,874,028.00	7,782,478.00	7,528,028.00
Bureau of Yards and Docks.....	1,023,303.93	1,197,158.25	1,129,424.84
Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks.....	2,952,450.00	10,572,159.00	3,124,940.00
Public works, Secretary of the Navy:.....			
Naval Academy.....	750,000.00	380,000.00	380,000.00
Naval station, Island of Guam.....		20,000.00	16,000.00
Public works, Bureau of Navigation:.....			
Naval training station, California.....	69,750.00	51,000.00	39,000.00
Naval training station, Rhode Island.....	68,650.00	168,052.00	58,912.00
Naval War College.....	1,200.00		
Naval training station, Great Lakes.....	750,000.00	962,500.00	700,000.00
Public works, Bureau of Ordnance.....	282,500.00	950,430.00	369,730.00
Public works, Bureau of Equipment.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Public works, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.....	100,000.00	430,000.00	185,000.00
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.....	405,000.00	430,900.00	405,900.00
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.....	5,888,932.28	7,274,288.00	6,310,978.34
Do.....		30,000.00	
Bureau of Construction and Repair.....	8,082,824.25	8,112,824.25	8,102,824.25
Bureau of Steam Engineering.....	5,698,420.00	5,871,320.00	5,729,420.00
Naval Academy.....	389,060.58	432,188.36	440,728.36
Marine Corps:.....			
Public works, Marine Corps.....	2,779,276.48	3,268,986.46	2,848,998.46
Paymaster.....	2,032,407.00	3,379,089.00	2,070,089.00
Increase of the Navy:.....			
Construction and machinery.....	17,890,829.00	12,718,915.00	12,713,915.00
Armor and armament.....	15,145,000.00	9,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
Equipment.....		500,000.00	500,000.00
Submarines.....		500,000.00	500,000.00
Total.....	102,167,670.27	115,431,440.47	98,913,648.46

92.5; No. 12, 88.9. x. Contract work completed, vessel delivered to the Government and preliminarily accepted on Feb. 11, 1907. xx, contract work completed, vessel delivered to the Government March 4, 1907.

A forty-foot gasoline barge, built at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for Admiral Evans's flagship, was given its first preliminary trial on March 12. The barge is equipped with a Brownell-Trebert four-cylinder, four-cycle engine of seventy-five horsepower. The little vessel was designed in the Construction Department, and is a handsome craft.

Press despatches from Vallejo, Cal., state that on March 12 Comdr. Henry C. Gearing, U.S.N., equipment officer, Mare Island Navy Yard, received a wireless message from San Diego stating that the wireless station at Point Loma on the night of March 11 caught the navy yard at Pensacola, Fla. At that moment Pensacola was taking a message from Washington, D.C. The operator at Point Loma caught Washington and also a wireless message from the battleship Connecticut, now on the Atlantic Ocean, which was communicating with Washington from the New York harbor.

Cable despatches from Hong Kong under date of March 11 state that the British China Squadron has achieved a world's record in light quick firing practice. The cruiser King Alfred made twenty hits in thirty-eight rounds from three-pounders and 100 hits in 143 rounds from fourteen 12-pounders. The best record with the 3-pounders was a run in one minute of fourteen rounds with twelve hits. This is a record in the light quick firing class. The best score with the 12-pounders was twelve rounds and eleven hits, the first instance of eleven hits being made in a minute from a 12-pounder. The average of hits made by fifteen 12-pounders was 10.9 per minute, which is a world's record. Apropos of the recent improvement in British naval gunnery, the France Militaire of recent date says: "One may in truth be stupefied at the results which the British squadrons have attained. Without quoting all figures we will say that the King Edward VII, the flagship of the Atlantic Fleet, obtained in 1905 the splendid score of fifty-one hits out of 113 rounds, and that at a range of 6,000 meters, at a speed of 15 knots, and in ten minutes at a target a quarter of the size of a battleship. Of forty-two rounds fired by the big guns twenty-five hit the mark. Ten of these rounds were fired from the 12-inch guns. Such firing passes all comment."

The London Chronicle of March 12 says that official accounts of the Dreadnought's behavior on her trip to Trinidad are not altogether supported by private letters. The engine and turbines worked admirably, but the heat in the engine room exceeded anything ever experienced by those on board. The staff suffered severely. Owing to her great size, her maneuvering qualities at slow speed were not equal to those of the smaller ships. She cannot keep her station with reciprocating ships at twenty knots. For night maneuvering without lights in close formation she is out of the running.

During torpedo exercises off Brest on March 14 the French coast defense ship Fulminant was struck and seriously damaged on the water line by a torpedo. Collision mats were at once applied in the hole in the vessel's side, and she was towed into port in a sinking condition.

The monitor Florida returned to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., March 7, from Chesapeake Bay, where she was employed in testing what effect the blast of a heavy gun had upon a turret and its occupants when fired above the turret. For the trial, one of the Florida's 12-inch guns was taken out of the turret and mounted on the superstructure deck, so that the muzzle would be in the right position. She sailed from the navy yard on March 5, and on March 6 took on board at Old Point the members of a board which came down from Washington to conduct the tests. These were Admiral Cowles, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment; Admiral Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and Chief Constructor Capps. Other officers included Lieutenant Commander Strauss, in command at the Government proving grounds at Indian Head; Naval Constructor Adams and Lieutenant Williams, of Indian Head. The Florida went down below the Horse Shoe and during the course of the test fired five shots. Pressure gauges had been arranged to record effects at different points in the turret. The first shot was fired with the muzzle of the gun elevated, and a light charge of powder, and the pressure gauges showed that there had been hardly any disturbance. The next shot was fired with the muzzle lowered as far as it would go, and a moderate charge of powder. Again the effect was hardly perceptible, and the officers decided to go into the turret and examine the effects themselves when the next shot was fired. They declared that they did not feel as much concussion as when they were out on deck. They returned in the turret while the fourth and fifth shots were fired with full charges of powder, and experienced no discomfort. No damage was done to the vessel. The gun has been shifted to fire from another position for the second series of tests which were set for March 15.

Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Metcalf, before leaving on his tour of inspection of the naval stations in the southern part of the country and Guantanamo, announced that an order for the court-martial of Capt. William Swift, commanding the Connecticut, would be issued within a few days. The charges and specifications have been prepared in the office of the J.A.G., and although they have not yet been made public, it is known that they allege neglect of duty in that he passed to the wrong side of a buoy in contradiction of the course marked out by his navigating officer, Lieut. Comdr. L. H. Chandler. It is said at the Department that the court will not be convened prior to April 16, the date when the Connecticut will return from her target practice.

A NEW SOCIETY.

Notes from the Society of Good Men of Mediocre Ability. The purpose of this society is to discuss questions affecting the Service.

The membership shall consist of all who admit that they are eligible and shall include Dr. Watson, Mr. Hinnyssy and the "man who writes the editorials."

The motto of the society is: "I asked for bread and you gave me a stone; I demanded my rights and you handed me a lemon."

The first question brought up was "Elimination." It was decided that a G.M.M.A. would render value received for thirty years and he ought to reach field rank by that time. Hence the correct plan was, that whenever the retirements in any arm did not equal one-thirtieth of the number of officers below the grade of major, the President could select for retirement from those having over thirty years' service enough to make the total equal one-thirtieth of this number.

"Wonderfully simple!" remarked Dr. Watson.

"How would he select them?" asked Mr. Hinnyssy.

He was informed that they could be selected from their records in a manner similar to the way brigadier generals are selected. Each year there would be made from great men a list of those to be promoted brigadier, marked B.G. Similarly a list of those to be given the grand bounce would be made and marked G.B.

"I wonder," said Hinnyssy, "should the clerk at headquarters get the lists mixed, if the Service would discover the mistake," whereupon the meeting broke up.

SHAYE TAIL, 2d Lieut., Secretary.

ARMY PAY BY COMPARISON.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Apropos of General Funston's statement in his annual report that a bricklayer in San Francisco gets more pay than a lieutenant in the Army, a comparison of the pay of the New York police force with that of the officers of the U.S. Army is not inappropriate, and ought to be a strong argument in favor of a moderate increase of Army pay by Congress. The present Army officers' pay was established in 1870; that of the New York police has been increased from time to time until the present rates, as found below, have been reached:

	U.S. Army.
Patrolman (private) ... \$1,400	Second Lieut. (Inf.) ... \$1,400
Roundsman (corporal) ... 1,500	First Lieut. (Inf.) ... 1,500
Sergeant 2,000	Captain (Mounted) ... 2,000
Captain 2,750	Major 2,500
Inspector ... \$3,500 to 5,000	Colonel 3,500
	Brigadier General 5,500

Truly the soldier's, and not the policeman's, "lot is not a happy one."

The British Army Council has decided to take some very practical measures to encourage officers of the Army in the study of foreign languages. Facilities will not only be given which will enable officers to proceed abroad for that purpose, but the government will contribute to a material extent in defraying their expenses. For the present, the conditions are to be somewhat elastic, no one language being singled out for special study, the selection of any particular tongue, by the War Office, being dependent on future events. A yearly grant of \$60,000 has been voted for the promotion of language study.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.
First Squadron.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (Flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William Swift. Arrived March 11 at the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert R. Couden. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.
Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Commander.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard G. Davenport. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. Arrived March 9 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles G. Bowman. Arrived March 14 at the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Squadron.
Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Commander.
Third Division.

Send mail for ships of this Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis.) Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gottfried Blockinger. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

Send mail for ships of this Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Lewis C. Heiner. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Dennis H. Mahan. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Henry McCrea. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Sixth Division.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Arrived March 12 at Santiago de Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third Squadron.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. James D. Adams. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

Seventh Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIXIE, C.G., 8 guns. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Arrived March 13 at the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

DUPUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. Arrived March 12 from the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Bluefields, Nicaragua.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. At Bluefield, Nicaragua.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. Arrived March 15 at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.

Fourth Squadron.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fifth Division.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary, commander.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign David Lyons. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

DECatur (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

Phillipine Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander.

RAINBOW, 6 guns. Comdr. Ben W. Hodges. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ARAYAT, G., 2 guns. Ensign George V. Stewart. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Midshipman William O. Spears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PANAY, G., 5 guns. Ensign Chester W. Nimitz. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 1 gun. Ensign Joseph V. Ogan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At Woosung, China.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master.

NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master.

POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master.

At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Eighth Division.

PRairie, O.C., 13 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. Arrived March 10 at Cienfuegos, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SCORPION, C.G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. Arrived March 11 at the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander. Send mail for flotilla (except Hopkins), in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick Hellweg. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. John V. Babcock. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to the naval station, Key West, Fla.

STRINGHAM, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.

WILKES, T.B. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.

BLAKELEY, T.B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.

DELONG, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.

STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief. Address of squadron is in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

First Squadron.

First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. Sailed March 12 from San Diego, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At Acapulco, San Salvador.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles A. Gove. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Division.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. Sailed March 12 from San Diego, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. Sailed March 13 from Acapulco, Mexico, for Corinto, Nicaragua.

Fourth Torpedo Flotilla.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. Sailed March 12 from San Diego, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. Sailed March 12 from San Diego, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson.) Capt. Conway H. Arnold. Arrived March 13 at Nanking, China.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. Arrived March 13 at Nanking, China.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingalls. Arrived March 13 at Nanking, China.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. Arrived March 13 at Nanking, China.

Second Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy C. Smith. At Shanghai, China.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John G. Quimby. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James M. Helm. Arrived March 7 at Chefoo, China.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. George H. Peters. At Hong Kong, China.

Second Squadron.

Third Division.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. James C. Gilmore. Sailed March 12 from Shanghai, China, for the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABAREnda (collier), merchant complement. Joseph T. Rodgers, master. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

AKETHUSA (water ship), merchant complement. W. S. Secombe, master. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. Sailed March 11 from Aden, Arabia, for Suez Canal. Following is itinerary of ship en route home: Arrive Suez March 20, leave March 21; arrive Port Said March 23, leave March 24; arrive Naples March 28, leave April 1; arrive Gibraltar April 6, leave April 9; arrive League Island April 24. Upon the vessel's arrival at League Island she will be placed out of commission. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y., while the Baltimore is en route home.

BOXER (training brig). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. In reserve at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

BUFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. At Sausalito, Cal.

CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., Tampa, Fla.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. William K. Gise. Arrived March 14 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE, G.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Engaged in surveying duty off Cape Cruz, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Philadelphia, Pa.

HARTFORD, C., 9 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

HISTE, G. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Carter. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Meriwether, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. At Philadelphia, Pa.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat) 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S. Capt. John Hubbard. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Placed in commission March 9.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. In reserve. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

PEORIA. Btan. Walter J. Wormit. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btsn. John J. Holden. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At Philadelphia, Pa.

SYLPH, C.G. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Clark. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. In reserve.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Levi C. Berolette. Capt. William P. Potter ordered to command. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

WASP, C.G., 2 guns. Chief Btsn. John S. Croghan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles P. Nelson, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, New York.

PORPOISE. Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, New York.

SHARK. Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York.

PLUNGER. Lieut. Guy W. Castle. At the navy yard, New York.

NINA (tender). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, New York.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX (torpedoboot). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MORRIS (torpedoboot). Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

STILETTO (torpedoboot). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Joseph R. Deffrees. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN REESEVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis.

At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedoboats Ericsson, Foote, MacKenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin; Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Tingey, Thornton, Shubrick, O'Brien, Porter, Winslow, Rodgers and Manly; destroyer Stewart, and the submarine Adder, Holland and Moccasin.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address care of the State House, Boston, Mass.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. At her dock, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Arthur J. Hepburn. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

FISH HAWK. Btan. William Martin. At Welaka, Fla. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sailing, 4 guns (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Capt. Frank Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Comdr. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport, receivingship). Capt. William H. Reeder. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Barber. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 8 guns, R.S. Capt. James M. Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (stationship). Lieut. Comdr. John F. Shoop.

Luby. At the naval station, Subic Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. James H. Bull. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C. (recievingship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Comdr. Frederick W. Coffin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship), 6 guns. Comdr. Templin M. Poole. At the naval station, Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Ajax, at Norfolk. Minneapolis, at League Isl. Monterey, at Cavite.

Albany, at Puget Sound. Montgomery, at League Isl. Nashville, at Mare Isl. Cal.

Ann Arbor, at League Isl. New Orleans, at Mare Isl. Newport, at Portsmouth, N.H. New York, at Boston.

Castine, at Portsmouth, N.H. Nipisc, at Puget Sound. Olympia, at Norfolk.

Culgoa, at New York. Oregon, at Puget Sound. Panther, at League Island.

Dahlgren, at Newport. Engle, at Norfolk. Frolic, at Cavite.

General Alava, at Cavite. Perry, at Mare Island.

Grampus, at Pensacola. Pike, Mare Island, Cal.

Goldsborough, at Puget Sd. Ranger, at Cavite.

Katahdin, at League Isl. Reliet, at Mare Island.

Lawrence, at League Island. Rowan, at Puget Sound.

Levi, at Cavite. Samar, at Cavite.

San Francisco, at Norfolk. Sevann, at Annapolis.

Siren, at Norfolk. Solace, at Mare Island.

Sylvia, at Norfolk. Talbot, at Annapolis.

Terror, at League Island. Topeka, at Portsmouth, N.H.

Macchia, at Pensacola. Vermont, at Boston, Mass.

Manila, at Mare Island, Cal. Marblehead, at Mare Island.

Marion, at Mare Island, Cal.

Mariviles, at Cavite.

Massachusetts, at New York.

Mindoro, at Portsmouth, N.H.

Yankee, at Portsmouth, N.H.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C, cruiser; G, gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedo boat.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 8.—Ensign M. K. Metcalf to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. for duty in connection with the crew of the California and for duty on board that vessel when placed in commission.

Midshipman W. H. Booth detached Virginia; to the Vermont. Midshipman O. Bartlett orders of March 5, 1907, to the Vermont, revoked.

War Mach. M. S. Holloway detached duty at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. to the Rhode Island.

War. Mach. C. Hammond detached Rhode Island and will continue treatment in naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Payme. Clk. W. M. Browne appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty at the Navy Pay Office, Manila, P.I. revoked.

Payme. Clk. H. W. Lombard appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board the Denver.

Payme. Clk. J. E. Francis appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board the Buffalo.

Payme. Clk. E. F. Delaney appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board the St. Louis.

Note.—Professor of Mathematics H. D. Todd, U.S.N., retired, died at Annapolis, Md., March 9, 1907.

MARCH 9.—Comdr. F. E. Beatty detached Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., March 20, 1907; to command Buffalo, April 1, 1907.

Comdr. J. F. Parker detached command Buffalo, April 1, 1907; to home and war orders.

Lieu. Comdr. P. Andrews detached Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., March 16, 1907; to Camden, N.J., for duty in connection with fitting out Kansas, and duty on board that vessel as executive officer when commissioned.

Asst. Paymr. D. G. McRitchie to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., March 11, 1907.

Asst. Paymr. J. L. Chatterton to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

War. Mach. L. H. Wentworth detached Tennessee; to home and granted sick leave two months.

Note.—Capt. J. L. Hannum, U.S.N., retired, died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 10, 1907.

MARCH 11.—Surg. J. F. Uri to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surgs. R. Hayden and E. V. Valz to the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Pay Dir. R. Frazer to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., March 30, 1907, for duty as general storekeeper of that yard.

Pay Dir. J. N. Speed to duty in charge of the Navy Pay Office, Washington, D.C., April 2, 1907.

Pay Insp't. T. N. Hicks detached duty in charge of the Navy Pay Office, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty as general inspector of the Pay Corps, with station at the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., April 3, 1907.

Paymr. Clk. C. F. Bennett appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board Kansas.

The following is a list of midshipmen who have been commissioned ensigns in the U.S. Navy from Feb. 2, 1907: Ensigns E. L. McSheedy, W. Liggett, Jr., B. H. Green, W. T. Lightle, W. H. Laessing, H. F. Leary, G. W. Haines, H. E. Kays, E. G. Hargis, R. M. Fawell, B. Dutton, Jr., I. F. Dorch, A. B. Cook, J. N. Ferguson, W. P. Gaddis, L. Cresap, A. F. Carter, G. O. Carter, R. B. Coffey, H. Brown, L. S. Border, H. G. Bown, W. S. McLintic, A. T. Church, J. O. Grawe, H. C. Laird, C. A. Lohr, J. A. Mandeville, S. C. Hooper, R. E. Ingesson, E. S. Furber, L. C. Farley, L. P. Davis, J. S. Dowell, Jr., H. Frankenberger, N. H. Goss, B. L. Canaga, O. L. Cox, T. F. Caldwell, A. B. Court, W. L. Culbertson, Jr., A. K. Atkins, Jr., and G. A. Beall, Jr.

Midshipmen C. W. Cross, E. B. Walker and C. McC. McGill detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, etc.; to Virginia for temporary duty, thence to Ohio.

Asst. Surg. F. W. Smith to the naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

MARCH 13.—Comdr. J. M. Robinson discharged treatment U.S. Naval Medical Hospital, Washington, D.C., and wait orders.

Lieu. C. H. Woodward to Norfolk, Va., for duty as aide to the senior member of the Jamestown Exposition Board.

The following is a list of midshipmen who have been commissioned ensigns in the U.S. Navy from Feb. 2, 1907: Ensigns J. C. Sumpter, E. S. Robinson, J. C. Sweeney, Jr., J. W. Wilcox, Jr., E. A. Swanson, S. B. Smith, H. E. Shoe-

maker, R. C. Smith, W. B. Woodson, C. H. Shaw, R. B. Strassburger, J. V. Ogan, R. C. MacFall, L. Minor, A. Norris, B. McCandless, A. W. Sears, J. M. Poole, 3d, L. W. Townsend, G. V. Stewart, J. M. Smealie, E. R. Shipp, A. C. Stott, Jr., D. I. Selfridge, J. S. Woods, G. C. Pegram, E. S. Root, E. G. Oberlin, L. N. McNair, C. S. Marston, C. W. Nimitz.

Asst. Surgs. R. Hayden and E. V. Valz to the U.S. Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.

P.A. Paymr. D. G. McRitchie commissioned a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from March 18, 1906.

MARCH 14.—Lieut. F. L. Chadwick detached Dubuque; to treatment naval hospital, Philadelphia, and sick leave for two months.

Paymr. T. W. Lentz additional duty in charge of accounts men yard, craft, submarines, naval reserve ships and naval hospital, New York.

Civil Engr. H. H. Rousseau detached Bureau Yards and Docks, March 15; report to Secretary of War, duty member Isthmian Canal Commission.

Cable from Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Siakwan, China, March 14, 1907.

Capt. W. R. Harris command naval station, Cavite.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Rodman detached West Virginia; to home.

Lieut. H. P. Perrill detached Maryland; to command Quirios.

Lieut. E. L. Bisset detached command Quirios; to Colorado.

Lieut. R. W. Vincent detached Helena; to the Colorado.

Ensign S. B. Smith detached Villalobos; to the Maryland.

Ensign C. L. Hand detached Pennsylvania; to the Galveston.

Midshipman E. B. Armstrong detached Maryland; to Villalobos.

Midshipman R. W. Spofford detached Quirios; to the Pennsylvania.

Chief Btsn. A. R. Nickerson detached Galveston; to Piscataqua.

Btsn. E. Allen detached Piscataqua; to home.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 8.—1st Lieut. Nelson P. Vulte detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to command marine detachment on U.S.S. Lancaster.

MARCH 9.—2d Lieut. David M. Randall detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to duty with marine detachment on U.S.S. Minnesota.

Second Lieut. John D. Nevin granted seven days' leave from and including March 10, 1907, and at expiration detached from headquarters Marine Corps and to duty at Marine Barracks,

RECEIPTS FOR THE GRAFTON FUND.

From Col. L. C. Allen, 12th Inf., for Post Headquarters, 12th U.S. Inf., Fort Jay, N.Y., \$18.50; Gen. J. W. Bubb, \$20; total, \$38.50.

From 1st Class Sergt. L. Murphy, \$11, for Co. H, Signal Corps, Fort Omaha, Nebr., from 1st Class Sergts. L. Murphy, C. A. Halverson; Sergts. G. P. Mobley, A. L. Beissell, N. Scales; Corps. G. Wirth, W. H. Bagget, W. Gard, H. Griffin, A. Keag, E. W. Clockson; Pvts. J. C. Batchelor, J. R. Collins, L. C. Dent, C. A. Graugnard, S. F. Lambert, J. C. Latham, G. Leonhardt, J. C. Lett, D. Laker, J. C. Martin, A. M. McCullough, L. J. Reinold, C. P. Ryan, C. L. Simmon, D. H. Stambaugh, H. Stokke, A. H. Tebo, R. W. Wilson, E. H. Arnold, P. Hinckley, H. W. Irvine, F. W. Johnson, F. B. Thurman, A. F. Truax.

From Fort Warren, Mass., \$60.45, forwarded by Lieut. A. G. Clarke, A.C., for Lieut. Col. W. B. Homer, \$1; S. D. Holands, Constr. Engr., \$1; W. E. Adams, Secy., Y.M.C.A., \$1. Non-commissioned Staff, \$4, from Ord. Sergts. Hart, Riggs; Sergt. G. McKay; Q.M. Sergt. Kleiforth; Comsy. Sergt. Auring; Electr. Sergts. Sterni, Engleman. Detachment Hospital Corps, \$4, from Lieut. J. W. Gressinger; Sergt. 1st Class West; Pvts. French, Kirk, Gumb, Hatch, Gerscheski. Detachment Signal Corp., 25c, from Pvt. Sorrensen. Detachment 120th Co., C.A., 75c, from Sergt. Irish; Pvts. Schill, Moriarity, 96th Co., C.A., \$2.75, from Capt. F. W. Stopford, A.C.; Lieut. A. G. Clarke; Sergt. Walsh, Q.M. Sergt. Bisio; Sergts. Kopetus, Twomey, Comeau, Phillips, Harney, Anderson, Frieney, Stewart; Corps. Commerford, Gilbert, Menard, Krumm, Lynch, Tibbets, Wall, Reilly, Morrissey, Flynn, Lance, Ritterberg; Mus. Amesch, McKeon; Mecha, Keiser, Parker; Cooks Thompson, King; Pvts. Anderson, Auman, Bramlette, Britt, Brusso, Clare, Coleman, Conley, Costello, Demers, Dillon, Donovan, Dudas, Dunn, Dzikas, Eisfeld, Flaherty, Freeman, Hamilton, Harney, Herd, Hoffman, Keane, Kelly, Langley, Layton, Lewiski, Mackey, Mahoney, McCormick, McGraw, McGuinnis, McMullen, Mulvaney, Myers, Purcell, Schleicher, Scollan, Sommer, Streeter, Sullivan, Thompson, Wanke, White, Wilson, Winn, Wood, Yzewski, Bellows, Cahoon, Carey, Davis, Perry, Rothenbauch, Schellhaas, Dougherty, Seavey, Donahue, 77th Co., C.A., \$20.85, from Capt. E. J. Wallace, A.C.; Lieut. E. Gottlieb; Sergts. Dermont, Kirk, Reed, Evans, Reardon, Delaney, Guerard, Osborne; Corps. Stewart, Steigewalt, Glynn, Roberts, Johnston, Bowen, Long; Mus. Edmond; Cook Jackson; Mechs. Gurly, Ross; Pvts. Anderson, Belcher, Bemis, Burns, Christ, Colby, Cooper, Cunningham, Devlin, Dolan, Erb, Flanagan, Flynn, Heisler, Hogan, Joyce, Kelly, Kohler, Luster, Lyons, McCartney, McCormick, McDonough, McKeon, McNamara, McQueen, Meade, Moran, Neville, Nordby, O'Keefe, Oliver, Padden, Picken, Pierson, Potter, Razee, Seymour, Sherkness, Smith, Stapleton, Thompson, Williams, Mellwood, Gray, Ford, Cook. In all, from Fort Warren, \$60.45; Lieut. A. G. Clarke in forwarding this says: "We desire to enter Fort Warren as the banner contributor, practically every member of the garrison having contributed."

From Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., contributed by Co. F, 30th Inf., \$2.

From Sagua LaGrande, Cuba, \$10, forwarded by Capt. J. H. Allen, from Capt. J. H. Allen, \$2; Capt. R. Field, \$2; Lieut. H. C. Price, \$2; Lieut. D. A. Nolan, 5th Inf., \$2; Lieut. W. Goodwin, 5th Inf., \$2.

From Fort Logan, Colo., forwarded by Sergt. F. S. Schieff, \$8.50, for enlisted men, Co. G, 21st Inf.

From Fort Snelling, Minn., through Capt. W. S. Overton, A.C., \$50, from following officers and men of 10th Battery, F.A.: Capt. W. S. Overton; Lieuts. N. J. Shelton, C. G. Mortimer; 1st Sergt. B. Follinsby; Stable Sergt. H. Austin; Q.M. Sergt. J. M. Suttun; Sergts. F. Smith, L. G. Coleman, E. S. Smith, G. M. Gale; Corps. W. A. L. Treptow, G. W. Payne, W. Scherer, G. H. Taylor, J. Ostwald, J. F. DeSwan, H. P. Minnick; Mus. J. S. Blawn, L. C. Shea; Arts. J. A. Guinn, C. H. Sechler, J. E. Maze, L. French; Cook J. Dunn; Pvts. P. C. Adams, DeL. W. Allen, F. Anderson, P. Anderson, W. Askren, G. B. Austin, C. Backes, A. Bartelmehs, W. F. Barth, E. C. Beardsey, E. Begley, C. A. Besch, L. R. Booth, E. E. Brown, C. J. Burke, I. Burkhead, W. W. Butterfield, G. C. Canfield, E. T. Caswell, J. A. Cook, O. D. Davis, R. M. Doran, J. E. S. Dorcey, J. Fincel, S. E. Flick, J. W. Gipple, E. W. Greene, M. H. Harvey, H. Hanson, E. H. Heide, W. T. Hines, J. L. Holloway, M. Ingram, E. Jacobs, M. A. Johnson, P. J. Kennedy, M. Kenton, H. T. Krellwitz, H. Martin, J. A. Miller, W. J. Murphy, H. A. Newton, E. E. Olson, J. Rick, D. B. Ross, C. H. Sand, W. Thomas, T. A. Thompson, C. Tyler, L. L. Tyler, H. Wixson.

From Fort Logan, Colo., forwarded by Pvt. A. Sperber, \$11, contributed by following enlisted men, Co. H, 21st Inf.: B. J. Boyle, E. T. Brady, L. Bully, W. T. Chandler, W. Clark, F. A. Everhart, E. W. Frazee, W. T. Foltz, T. Halverson, M. Henderson, I. Holofchak, H. Hoover, A. Jackson, W. B. Johnson, S. N. McAdams, M. Ridge, N. Sessaman, F. W. Schwalm, A. Sperber, H. C. Todte, J. C. Willis.

From Recruiting District of Portland, Me., \$10.50, forwarded by Sergt. E. W. Kilbourne, from Major N. H. Creager, \$2 (heretofore acknowledged); Sergts. E. W. Kilbourne, \$1, F. H. Grant, \$1; Corps. H. VanWie, 75c; R. H. Neubauer, 75c; Pvts. C. H. Robinson, \$1, G. W. Hawthorne, 50c; G. H. Primrose, 50c; P. L. Coble, 50c; T. E. Gootee, 50c; F. Rose, 50c; O. Grenier, 50c; R. E. L. Swan, 50c; J. D. Taylor, 50c.

From officers and men, Co. A, 21st Inf., Fort Logan, Colo., \$21.50, forwarded by Sergt. A. Birmelle, from Lieut. C. Dosler; Sergt. A. Birmelle; Q.M. Sergt. P. J. Coyne; Sergts. T. R. Jarboe, J. H. Doolittle; Corps. W. C. Parcells, W. E. Lock, P. Esseltine, W. A. Felker, I. Ratnawich, L. O. Darnell; Mus. J. Charles, S. East; Cook C. A. Cook; Art. C. A. McAmis; Pvts. C. Allison, H. W. Amos, F. Arnt, R. Atkinson, G. D. Bailey, O. Boyd, A. H. Brainard, A. Bruck, J. H. Brunst, C. A. Byer, G. H. Dockery, W. Eberhart, L. Feinberg, W. M. Freeman, E. Green, W. A. Hoyer, J. Jones, R. C. Laird, C. Large, J. W. Madden, H. Tarbox, D. P. Walling.

From Fort Snelling, Minn., from Capt. F. C. Johnson, \$2; Troop L, 2d Cav., \$5.25, contributed by Sergts. DeSass, Turner, Kreisman; Pvts. Harris, Boxter; Pvts. Stewart, Doran, Daly, Brown, Caesar, Heller, Humphrey; Corpl. Matz; total, \$7.25.

Co. M, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., \$18.50, forwarded by Sergt. W. S. Born.

From officers and enlisted men, Troop M, 2d Cav., Fort Snelling, Minn., \$27, forwarded by Capt. E. L. King, for Capt. E. L. King; Lieut. F. McEnhill; 1st Sergt. P. Schickram; Q.M. Sergt. J. E. Smith; Sergts. H. L. Dougherty, E. Moss, F. C. Bruesewitz, E. H. Frazier, J. J. Piorkoski, C. J. Heck; Corps. J. D. Phillips, J. Wilson, W. H. Malone, T. Ryan, J. J. Kelly, J. W.

Buckley; Pvts. W. Hagenauer, W. Bailey; Cooks A. Porsborg, M. Goodwin, Pvts. W. G. Aiken, D. Barnett, F. V. Campbell, G. A. Chaloupka, W. DeHaven, J. R. Geraghty, F. Giese, H. Goodwin, W. L. Guymon, C. R. Hillary, E. J. McDougall, C. E. Moure, W. A. O'Brien, J. E. Penner, M. Plooke, C. W. Reed, F. D. Rees, F. Reichert, F. J. Revers, L. R. Ryan, R. Schrieber, J. A. Stronach, P. Szymanski, J. R. Thompson, F. Teschner, J. Wilson, D. Woodruff; P.Q.Ms. Saddler, H. E. Belum, Co. F, 27th Inf., Marianao, Havana, Cuba, \$26, contributed by Capt. P. B. Malone; Lieut. C. R. Abraham; 1st Sergt. Stoner; Q.M. Sergt. Hensley; Corps. Loumouher, Collins; Pvts. Connelly, Fitzgerald, Dwyer, Patterson, Taylor, Mahon, King, Harrison, Markovitz, Hatch, Wood.

From Co. F, 23d Inf., Madison Barracks, N.Y., \$23.50, forwarded by Lieut. H. B. Claggett, from Lieut. Claggett; 1st Sergt. Davidson; Sergts. Doherty, Emaw; Corps. Taylor, McMahon, O'Hern, Austin; Lance Corp. Dill; Mus. Adler, Borgus; Cook Ridings; Art. McGlade; Pvts. Adams, Butler, Carleton, Chambers, Corbett, Coyle, Folkins, Foss, Forristall, Frawley, Gagnon, Garrahie, Gower, Gray, Harreus, Henson, Hickox, Hogan, Kasper, 1st, Kasper, 2d, Lamont, Lindenwald, Mapes, McCreedy, McGuire, Morrison, Mullane, Patten, Perrette, Rachier, Ray, Stackwick, Tischman.

From 9th Battery, Field Art., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., \$10.25, forwarded by Capt. D. W. Hand.

Band, 22d Inf., Fort McDowell, Cal., \$6.67, forwarded by Capt. L. T. Richardson, from Ch. Mus. Reading; Prince Mus. Trusson; Drum Major Mueller; Sergts. Van Tuyl, Pickett, Fisher; Corps. Stanley, Lange, Kinsman, Smith, Wilson; Cook Payne; Pvts. Alberto, Barbarich, Evans, Gettins, Johnson, Mastick, Oakley, Reagan, Sieg.

From enlisted men, 6th Co., C.A., Fort Miley, Cal., \$20, forwarded by Sergt. E. Copsey.

Co. L, 26th Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., \$0.50, forwarded by Capt. M. Baldwin.

From N.C. Staff officers, Fort Schuyler, N.Y., \$7, forwarded by Capt. T. B. Steele, from P.Q.M. Sergts. Roth, Harvey, Green; Post Ord. Sergt. Hawkey; Electr. Sergt. Brown; Sergt. Major Oakes; Signal Sergt. Komoroske.

From Headquarters, Army of Cuban Pacification, Havana, Cuba, \$25, forwarded by Capt. W. E. Horton, from Major C. B. Baker; Capt. W. E. Horton; Clerks, Ch. Q.M. Office, B. B. Swilling, F. D. Baker, H. F. Tenney, C. W. Lohman, Jr., E. V. Johnson, J. Healey, R. Shea, J. H. Walton, J. A. Gore, R. D. Stephens, G. A. Curry, E. Keller, J. A. Marvin, Jr., W. H. Foster, J. L. Pede, N. Lopez, J. J. Harris, H. A. Violand, E. E. Wheclock, F. E. Lynch, W. A. Trumbull, W. A. Hones, P. N. Merzig.

Members of Co. K, 4th Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky., \$15.75, forwarded by 1st Sergt. R. W. B. Happen, from Capt. F. W. Smith; 1st Sergt. W. B. Happen, from Capt. F. W. Smith; 1st Sergt. W. B. Hensley; Art. J. C. Smith; Pvt. H. Armstrong, C. A. Bell, W. Blake, D. Burchett, C. Campbell, V. R. Duncan, N. Dunn, W. E. Embler, J. F. Emmons, J. O. Fox, B. Hagan, J. W. Hedger, A. Hollenbeck, E. H. Hughes, E. H. Jackson, E. H. Jones, J. J. Koch, J. T. Layve, W. M. Leathers, K. Leder, G. A. Leemon, G. W. Mills, G. E. Myers, R. F. Perry, G. J. Rundzieher, H. L. Simpson, H. Strittmatter, W. H. Stump, J. B. Thomas, H. Walker, E. G. Wheeler, C. E. Wilson, J. I. Woodward, M. Zwick.

From officers and men, Troop K, 2d Cav., Fort Snelling, Minn., \$20, forwarded by Lieut. G. F. Bailey.

Detachment, Hospital Corps, Fort Preble, Me., \$3, forwarded by Sergt. 1st Class B. Hardenbrook.

Co. B, 22d Inf., Fort McDowell, Cal., \$19, forwarded by 1st Sergt. P. A. Hodapp, from Sergts. Hodapp, Schaab, Claman, Carpenter, Brock, Egan, Dorman, Duvali, Kimball, Engstrom, St. Amant, Hammond, Winders, Leppard, Bennett, Brooks, Brown, Buckman, Davis, Duncan, Dunckhorst, Fisher, Grady, Goodman, Hall, Harney, Henderson, Johns, Lee, Murphy, Phillips, Reinecke, Riha, Weaver, White, Wood; Pvt. Malterer, S.C. From men of Troop I, 2d Cav., Fort Snelling, Minn., \$15.50, forwarded by Lieut. O. A. McGee.

From officers and enlisted men, 94th Co., C.A., Fort Flagler, Wash., \$73.85, forwarded by Capt. J. A. Ruggles, from Capt. J. A. Ruggles; Lieut. W. W. K. Hamilton; 1st Sergt. J. W. Rowan; Q.M. Sergt. C. W. Davis; Sergts. W. W. Renville, J. H. Meeker; Corps. B. B. Mirgen, A. N. Ward, W. O. Owens, E. Bergdahl, S. Stanley, S. W. Hedglin, A. Ensch, H. Winterburn, L. B. Hall, F. B. Buechley, A. J. Flynn; Mus. B. Ribby, W. J. Covell; Mechs. D. Wiley, G. H. Lewis; Cooks J. F. Bennett, C. Cochran; Pvts. A. J. Billett, A. B. Bishop, J. H. Bourden, J. Cahill, E. Campbell, W. A. Cauley, F. Demmy, S. Diamond, E. E. Fazendin, T. E. Garver, L. V. Harpel, R. Humphrey, R. Jackman, E. Kecher, L. A. Lange, M. Lipinski, J. Lorenson, W. F. Mitchell, J. E. Myers, C. W. Olson, A. Pruitt, F. E. Putnam, C. H. Reynolds, L. H. Russell, H. B. Shaffner, G. W. Siegwart, Claude Smith, Curtis Smith, E. S. Stone, R. M. Timbrooke, J. A. Treike, J. Turnbolt, E. W. Williams, F. W. Wilson, W. Wright, J. Zevitch, L. H. Kuehle, J. J. Washa, J. Harris.

From Camp Columbia, Cuba, contributed by 2d Squadron, 11th Cav., \$21, forwarded by Lieut. E. Swift, from Capts. Elliott, Parker, Vidmer, Duval, Tompkins; Lieuts. Harris, Swift, Jr., Sturgill, Gaujot, Parker, Stevenson, Warren, E. R. Tompkins, Taylor, Meade; Chaplain Waring; in all, \$50; N.C. Staff. Sergt. Major Webb, F. Rose, 50c; Pvts. E. F. \$48; Troop F, \$46; Troop G, \$40; Troop H, \$25.

From Headquarters, post of Guanajay, Cuba, forwarded by Lieut. L. D. Gasser, 28th Inf., \$20, from Major E. B. Frick; Capts. F. E. Bamford, J. Bugge, T. A. Pearce; Lieuts. W. H. Tefft, E. Hunt, B. F. McClellan, J. R. Starkey, L. D. Gasser.

From officers and men, 17th Battery, Field Art., Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba, \$23.60, forwarded by Capt. G. L. Irwin, contributed by Capt. Irwin; 1st Sergt. W. Tyree; Sergts. Lovett, McNiece, Cashion, Overby; Corps. Mourhess, Day, Lodge, Cory; Cook Johnson; Art. Thomson; Pvts. Atherton, Bryant, Bormann, Coghill, Chase, Ditch, Dion, Gay, Hagan, Hood, Hennessy, Katz, Langer, Lindros, Lathers, Miller, McFadden, Mack, Manion, Misemer, Maguire, Prather, Schmidt, Stanton, Schrock, Sutherland, Tucker.

From officers and enlisted men, 18th Co., Coast Art., \$18.50, contributed by Lieuts. Apple, Crissy; 1st Sergt. Savage; Sergt. Ohl; Q.M. Sergt. Nonez; Sergts. Finke, Akerd, Ordway, Fraites, Nichols, Underwood; Corps. Wildeman, Lay, Flanagan, C. V. Ellis, M. E. Ellis, Farkas, Flood; Mus. Studer; Cooks Snoots, Fleury; Mech. Waddington; Pvts. Beal, Boles, Butler, Chase, Chitwood, Dula, Freeman, Gardner, Hall, Hatfield, Huckleberry, Jones, Lawrence, Layton, Malin, Monahan, O'Leary, Podbersky, Schmiedel, Sheline, Smith, Stewart, Taylor, Wheatley.

Hospital Corps, U.S.A., Fort Schuyler, N.Y., \$4.50, forwarded by Contr. Surg. D. D. Hogan.

From officers and officer patients, both Army and Navy, at U.S. Army, General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., \$18, forwarded by Capt. W. C. Babcock.

Individual subscriptions: Lieut. C. H. Loop, \$3; Lieut. B. P. Johnson, \$1; Capt. H. J. Hunt, \$2; Lieut. M. C. Tyler, \$4.25; Lieut. I. S. Martin, \$5; Capt. M. J. Lenihan, \$2; Cash, from San Francisco, Cal., \$2; Lieut. Col. F. G. Hodgson, \$2; Post Comsy. Sergt. P. Eiteberg, \$1; Cash, from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., \$5; Lieut. Col. A. H. Russell, \$50; Brig. Gen. P. H. Ray, \$2; Capt. C. C. Hearn, \$5; Nelson W. Strobridge, \$5; Hines Strobridge, \$5; Cash, \$1; Lieut. A. M. Ship, \$2; 1st Class Sergt. J. H. Embleton, S.C., \$2; Lieut. E. L. Bull, \$2; Col. J. L. Chamberlain, \$5; Capt. C. P. Walcutt, Jr., \$2; Capt. F. D. Ely, \$2; Capt. E. O. Sarrant, \$2; P.Q.M. Sergt. J. J. Joriman, \$2; A. W. Ely, \$1; Ord. Sergt. T. Hogan, \$1; Lieut. B. H. Pope, \$1.

Received since last week, to include March 13, \$962.07; total received, to include March 13, \$3,982.62.

On March 9 we forwarded to Major D. H. Boughton, 11th Cav., at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., a check for \$250 drawn against the Grafton Fund.

Capt. C. C. Hearn, Art. Corps, writing from Fort Leavenworth, says: "It is gratifying to see so many contributions from people not connected with the Service; it gives us the feeling that our people are backing us. This case presents an anomalous condition not paralleled in our history: The benefits of our laws and our institutions are made available by the presence of our Army in these islands to a people whom the civilized world has declared incapable of self-government, while the men composing this Army are denied the protection and immunities of these laws in the very act of carrying them to this people. If, as all agree, they are not qualified to govern themselves, how can we sit idle and see them exercise the highest functions of government against our own people? And against those individuals of our people who have gone to these islands, not voluntarily, but in obedience to legal orders to disobey which successfully involves desertion practically in the face of the enemy? I have the honor to suggest that in case there should be any of this money left after this case has been finally decided by the Supreme Court, that it be constituted a sinking fund to be used for the benefit of members of the Service who fail to obtain justice and who are unable to bear the expense of appeal to the highest court, and that the editor of this JOURNAL be authorized to decide when a case is entitled the benefits of this fund, and that the editor of this JOURNAL be made the custodian of this fund until it shall have been exhausted. In case Grafton is eventually acquitted, it is the duty and the privilege of Congress to adequately provide for him. That body will not be satisfied to leave the matter to charity."

Lieut. Benjamin H. Pope, 8th Inf., writes from Washington, D.C.: "Am glad to be able to say for the benefit of his friends and sympathizers that when I left Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., last October, Grafton was a paroled prisoner at the post guardhouse; this, of course, meaning that he was only required to be there at meals and at night. During the day he worked around the Quartermaster's Department, I believe. So far as I was able to judge, he seemed to be an excellent man, and I certainly hope he will get a little of the square deal and none of the round-cornered variety."

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 13, 1907.

It has become known here that the Navy Department is considering arrangements for keeping the members of the present second class at the Academy during the coming summer, instead of sending them with the rest of the brigade on the annual practice cruise. The section of the present first class that now remains at the Academy will leave in June, prior to the sailing of the practice cruise fleet. This will raise the present second class to the rank of seniors, and as its members have been on these annual cruises for two successive years, it is thought that they may be kept at the Academy without special disadvantage to their training. Were they taken, it would be necessary to afford accommodations on shipboard for 650 midshipmen, and the facilities at the disposal of the Navy Department are limited. The section of the present first class, which left last September, was kept from the last summer cruise and rendered valuable assistance in officiating the "plebe" class.

The Navy Department has accepted, to take effect at once, the resignation of Passed Midshipman Raymond P. R. Nelson, who was graduated with the class of 1905. He resigned because of physical disability. Midshipman Carl W. Wade, of the fourth class, has resigned.

In the last fencing match of the local season, the Naval Academy won from Cornell on Saturday afternoon by a score of 7 bouts to 2. The Navy fencers were in fine shape. Harries of Cornell, did the best work for his side, winning from Burdick and Branst and only losing to Diceman, the Navy captain and star swordsman. Fassett tied with Burdick, but lost when the tie was fenced off. Both Captain Howard and Fassett, of Cornell, lost all of their bouts. This is the last match the Navy fencers will have before entering the Inter-Collegiate tournament at New York on March 29 and 30. The teams were Naval Academy—Harold G. Diceman (captain), H. DeB. Burdick and E. S. R. Brandt; Cornell—O. W. Howard (captain), William E. Harries and T. E. Fassett. Lieut. Comdr. H. J. Ziegemeier, U.S.N., and Mr. H. Heckheimer, Cornell, were the judges.

In the first competition in gymnastics ever held by the midshipmen, the local representatives made a good showing Saturday afternoon, but lost to the University of Pennsylvania by a score of 26 2-3 points to 18 1-3. The events and winners were: Horizontal bar—Krauss, Pennsylvania; second, LaMont, Navy; third, Schanze, Navy. Parallel bars—Krauss, Penn.; second, Brooke, Penn.; third, Waddington, Navy. Flying rings—Waddington, Navy; Bradford, Penn., and Levi, Penn., tied for second. Side horse—Boice, Penn.; second, McCabe, Navy; Krauss, Penn., Lawton, Penn., and Sexton, Navy; third, Spaulding, Penn.

While the University of Pennsylvania's gymnastic team was at the Naval Academy on Saturday, Physical Director Mason, of that institution, started negotiations for a dual wrestling meet between representatives of the Navy and the University. The matter is being considered.

Strong efforts are being made to obtain permission for the midshipmen to enter their eight-oared crew in the regatta at Poughkeepsie on June 26, and there is excellent prospect of success. The midshipmen leave on the summer cruise early in June, but it is thought that it will be possible to secure permission for the members of the crew and one or two others to remain until after the race, possibly rejoining the fleet at some point on the northern coast. The fact that the annual race with the University of Pennsylvania on the Severn is likely to be called off, makes the Academy more anxious to get in the big race. The Navy crews have been on the water for several days. The first crew is rowing as follows: Stroke, Ingram (captain); 7, McKee; 6, Rockwell; 5, Leighton; 4, White; 3, Prichard; 2, Stoer; bow, Richardson, W. N. Of these, Ingram, McKee, Rockwell, Leighton and Prichard rowed on the first crew last season; White and Stoer on the second; and

Richardson on the third, so that all of them have had the benefit of Mr. Glendon's coaching.

The "Mid-Lent hop" was given by the midshipmen Saturday night in the armory, and was largely attended. The receiving party was composed of Mrs. Magruder, wife of Lieut. Thomas P. Magruder, U.S.N., and Midshipman Seymour E. Hollyday, of Texas, a member of the first class.

The preliminaries of the boxing and wrestling competition began on March 11 and will continue during every week-day afternoon for two weeks or more. The finals and the competition in gymnastic work will be held at the annual tournament, probably on March 30.

The new naval hospital on the government farm will be formally opened for patients about March 15. Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, of the Navy, will come to Annapolis in a day or two to make the final inspection. Surg. George Pickrell, U.S.N., will have charge of the hospital. It is thoroughly modern, and will accommodate about 100 patients. The main operating room is finished entirely in plate glass. Another feature is the X-ray room, and a hydrotherapy room, for treatment by water.

The Navy Department has granted the request recently made by the Rev. E. W. Matthews, secretary of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, to address the midshipmen at the Academy. The date has not been set yet, but Mr. Matthews states that a valuable memento from Nelson's flagship Victory will then be presented to the institution. This relic comes from the British Admiralty and bears the initials of King Edward.

The training table for the Naval Academy rowing candidates went into operation this week. Coach Glendon has cut his squad from seventy to forty members. This gives only enough for eight substitutes for the four crews that will be on the water this spring, but nearly all of the squads have had more or less experience. It has been found impossible to put a crew strictly fourth class on the water this year, as was hoped, and the crews with which races have been scheduled for the fourth classmen will be informed of the fact. It is not thought, however, that there will be any objection on their part to the crew being made up from the younger oarsmen, two or three of whom will not belong to the lowest class. The manager of the Columbia crews has informed Manager Holliday, of the Academy aquatics, that he will not be able to bring a second crew to Annapolis, and that only the "Varsity" will row here on May 18. The Naval Academy oarsmen are much disappointed at this, as it leaves only Georgetown as opponents of the second crew, as the schedule is now arranged. The Georgetown second crew will row here on May 4, and on the same day Yale will row against the first Navy crew and the Navy third crew will contest with the eight of the Georgetown Preparatory School. On June 1 the Navy first crew will row the Ariels, of Baltimore, the Navy third crew will row the Ariel Juniors, and the Navy fourth crew, composed largely of four classmen, will row against Cascades School, of Utica, N.Y., if the latter agrees to the changed personnel of the crew. It is now regarded as certain that the University of Pennsylvania will not row here this season, so that the only other race in local waters will be the season opener between the first crews of the Naval Academy and Georgetown on April 6.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 8, 1907.

A very pretty affair was the hop aboard the U.S.S. Milwaukee yesterday afternoon, at which Comdr. Charles A. Gove and the ward room officers were the hosts. It was in the nature of a farewell to the Mare Island people, as the ship is scheduled to leave to-morrow, en route to join the Pacific Squadron. The spacious deck, where there was dancing, was decorated with dozens of flags and pennants. The beautiful silver service presented by the city of Milwaukee, which arrived here a few weeks ago, was used and was much admired. The majority of the navy yard people and of the Vallejo contingent were in attendance, while from San Francisco came a tug with Mrs. Wallace Bertholf, Miss Roberta Diel, Mrs. E. Walton Hedges, Miss Christine Pomeroy, Miss Eleanor Phelps, Miss Kitty Kutz, Mrs. John Evelyn Page, Miss Mary Kenney, Miss Lucy Gwin Coleman, Miss Laura Farnsworth and several other guests aboard.

On Saturday afternoon last Mrs. Frank Anderson entertained at a large and very enjoyable card party at her home here, the guests including many of the ladies of the yard and several from San Francisco. Mrs. Charles P. Huff came from San Francisco a week ago and has been a guest of Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. William McEntee. Lieutenant Huff is attached to the Milwaukee and Mrs. Huff will return to San Francisco when the ship goes down to the lower bay. On Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Huff were guests at a dinner given aboard the Milwaukee by Comdr. and Mrs. Gove. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Earl P. Jessop, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. McEntee, Miss Sergeant and one or two others. Mrs. Clarence A. Carr entertained informally at bridge a few afternoons ago. Those who played were Miss Tyler, Mrs. John A. Dougherty, Mrs. Holden A. Evans, Mrs. Henry C. Gearing, Mrs. Henry W. Lyon, Mrs. Frank Anderson and Miss Marie English.

Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, who have been spending the past few weeks at Santa Barbara, returned to the yard on Monday last, shortening their trip on account of the poor health of Lieutenant Graham. He has been suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism and since his return has been confined to his home. Lieut. D. S. Mahoney meanwhile continuing to perform the duties of senior member of the board of inspection. Mrs. Edison E. Scranton, who has been occupying apartments at the Archibald in Vallejo, was hostess at a card party on Tuesday. Her guests included the other ladies whose husbands are serving aboard the Milwaukee, and many of the ladies of the yard. On Sunday last the ward room officers of the Milwaukee entertained at dinner aboard the ship, a number of guests enjoying their hospitality. Harry Lyon, son of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry W. Lyon, has been visiting his parents here. Comdr. Henry C. Gearing has returned from a trip of inspection of wireless telegraph stations.

MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks, N.Y., March 13, 1907.

Major and Mrs. Hallock entertained at cards on the first. The game was progressive euchre, and the prizes, which were very handsome, were won by Colonel Reade and Chaplain Sutherland on the gentlemen's side, and by Mrs. Clagett and Miss Bayne, of Washington, on the ladies' side. Among others present were Major and Mrs. Truitt, Lieut. and Mrs. Grinstead, Mrs. Sutherland, Capt. and Mrs. Schley, Capt. and Mrs. Eaton, Miss Clagett, Lieut. and Mrs. Pepper, Dr. and Lieuts. F. C. Miller, Stager, Thuis, Clagett, W. C. Miller, Hermon, and Clarke.

Lieut. H. S. Adams returned to the post on the 28th, accompanied by his mother and sister, who will remain with him. Lieut. A. W. Copp left on the first for Syracuse for a few days. Lieut. H. H. Hall was at the post from Feb. 25 to March 2, taking examination for promotion. The examination came to him somewhat as a surprise. He is on leave till April 1, when his resignation takes effect. He has entered business in civil life in Rochester. Lieutenant Brewer returned on the 8th from his inspection trip of the Massachusetts militia.

Col. and Mrs. Reade entertained at dinner on the 8th. The guests were: Mrs. Hines, Mrs. Seay, Miss Bayne, Miss Barber, and MacMillan. Captain Drum returned on the 9th from his inspection trip of the Massachusetts militia. Miss Barber, of Plattsburg, N.Y.; Captain Devore and Lieutenants Clagett and MacMillan. Captain Drum returned on the 9th from his inspection trip of the Massachusetts militia. Miss Barber, of Plattsburg, N.Y., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Hines.

On the 8th the 23d Infantry band gave a concert in Dodge Hall. On the 7th Messrs. Searle and Wood, representing the Savage Arms Co. of Utica, N.Y., visited the post and gave an exhibition of the automatic pistol invented by the former. Captain Hines left on the 8th for Governors Island and

Selection of Seasoned Bonds For Investment

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NOTE.—Write for descriptive circular AN-2. We will include an able article by the Financial Editor of *World's Work*, entitled "Buying Bonds for Revenue Only," reprinted from the February issue.

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Jamestown, Va., where he will be quartermaster of the camp. Captain Hammond returned on the 8th from his inspection of the Massachusetts militia.

Through the efforts of Lieut. P. M. Stevens, the exchange officer, the old mess hall has been turned into a roller skating rink. So far it has been a great success, being patronized by both officers and men. The skates are the property of the post exchange, and are rented for a nominal sum. The rink is reserved for officers from 4:30 to 6:30 p.m. daily. On the 8th Mrs. Drum entertained at sea after the roller skating. Among those present were: Mrs. Hines, Mrs. Grinstead, Miss Barber, of Plattsburg; Miss Bayne, Miss Clagett, of the post; Misses Van Ostrand, Howes and Brown, of Watertown; Captain Hines and Lieutenants Stevens, F. C. Miller, Herman, Clarke, Clagett, Copp, Stayer, Thuis and MacMillan.

Friends of both Mrs. Truitt and Miss Clagett will be sorry to learn that they have met with accidents of late. Mrs. Truitt sprained her ankle in the rink, and Miss Clagett dislocated her shoulder while ice boating.

The order for the dreaded Jamestown Exposition has come at last. Everyone was hoping that we could spend a pleasant summer here. This is one of the best posts of the Service in summer, and almost one of the worst in winter. There are very few who desire to shelter in the hot suns of Virginia this summer. The post will be practically deserted, as very few families will remain.

Captain Stevens returned last week after an absence of over two months spent in inspecting the militia of New Jersey. Lieut. and Mrs. Quackenbush returned on the 11th after an absence of two weeks.

The 23d Infantry Lantaka made its first appearance last Saturday. It is a weekly paper published by the enlisted men of the regiment.

Capt. and Mrs. Drum entertained at dinner on the 12th. The guests were: Mrs. Clagett, Miss Clagett, Miss Bayne, Lieutenants Clarke, Clagett and Thuis. Miss Snell, of Watertown, entertained the ladies of the post at progressive bridge on the afternoon of the 12th. Those attending were: Mrs. Hines, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Grinstead, Mrs. Clagett, Miss Clagett, Miss Barber and Miss Bayne.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., March 11, 1907.

An invitation, extended through Dr. Shively, of the Automobile Association, to Col. Charles B. Hall and staff, and, in fact, to all of the ladies and officers of the garrison, to be present Thursday as guests of honor at the show in Convention Hall in Kansas City, Mo., was accepted by a large number. Special arrangements had been made for the entertainment of the Army officers, and Thursday night was known as "Army night." The Governors of both Kansas and Missouri were also in attendance.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett have arrived at the garrison from their wedding tour, and are at home at Otis hall. Capt. and Mrs. McDonald and family will leave shortly for their new station in Cuba. Capt. C. A. Martin, quartermaster of the military prison, has arrived to take charge of his duties.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmore entertained in a most charming manner about ninety guests, Tuesday evening, for their house guest, Miss Hobbs, of Washington. Those who assisted were Mrs. A. R. Dillingham, Mrs. W. B. Baker, Mrs. C. C. Hearn, and Mrs. E. A. Miller. Lieut. Col. William Paulding, Major Pursell, Captain Evans and Captain McFarland returned Monday evening from Fort Omaha, Neb. Capt. and Mrs. Butts returned Monday evening from New York city, where they have been visiting relatives for the past two months.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Chick, of Kansas City, Mo., announce the engagement of their grand-daughter, Helen Mary, to Lieut. Robert G. Caldwell. The marriage will be celebrated in April. Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Mihlik left this week for Fort Des Moines, Ia., where Dr. Mihlik will be on duty. Capt. E. W. Butts is making preparations to go to Fort Lawton, Wash., to join the 3d Infantry, to which he has recently been transferred. Mrs. Charles H. T. Lowndes and little son, of Annapolis, Md., have arrived in the city to be the guests of Mrs. Lowndes's father, ex-Senator Lucian Baker. Major Lowndes, U.S.M.C., is on sea duty, and could not accompany them. Mrs. A. B. Warfield and daughter, of Chicago, are the guests of Mrs. Warfield's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dougherty.

The Gamewell Electric Fire-alarm Company, of New York, was the lowest bidder for the contract for the installation of the electric fire-alarm system here.

Major George O. Squier will leave the last of the week for West Point, where he is to deliver a lecture before the third class on "The Signal Corps in Campaigns." The examination for retirement of Capt. W. B. Folwell, 18th Inf., will occur soon. He has not been in good health for some time, and will probably not accompany the regiment to the islands.

Word has been received here that the War Department will send the big Army balloon, now in course of construction in the East, under the observation of the Department officials, to be used at the Signal School, in connection with the work of the Staff College. This balloon will remain here for permanent use. The entire affair will be under the management of Major George O. Squier and other officers of the Signal School. Lee O.

Stevenson, one of the most noted aeronauts of the country, is making the balloon, and it is expected here in about a month. The balloon is to be the largest ever made in this country. It will be fifty-five feet in diameter and will hold twenty-eight thousand cubic feet of gas. It will lift over a ton, and the basket will hold fifteen men. The basket will be six feet long, five feet wide, and four and one-half feet high.

A large bell and clock are to be placed on the tower of the new Staff College. The bell will weigh three thousand pounds, and can be heard at a distance of five miles. It will be used for summoning officers of the classes from field work, and possibly in connection with the fire-alarm system.

Work on the landscape gardening by the post quartermaster, Captain Murray, is progressing rapidly. Steps in the form of retaining wall are being constructed in front of Major Carter's quarters on Grant avenue. Trees will be planted near this place to beautify the grounds. Creeping rose vines are being placed on the old rock wall, just north of Grant avenue.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. Dillingham, Lieut. and Mrs. L. Gilmore, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Schumm, and Capt. and Mrs. Peter Murray attended the performance of Olga Nethersole in Kansas City Saturday. The Fort Leavenworth Chapter of the Woman's Auxiliary gave a tea Thursday afternoon at Col. C. B. Hall's quarters.

Capt. Waldo E. Ayer, 30th Inf., stationed at Fort Crook, Nebr., is here visiting friends. The children of the post enjoyed a hop Saturday evening at Pope hall.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., March 12, 1907.

One of the most elaborate and enjoyable affairs which has taken place at Fort Oglethorpe was the reception tendered by Col. and Mrs. John B. Kerr to their guest, Miss Lucile Paddock, of St. Louis, Mo., on the afternoon of Feb. 26. The entire house was beautifully decorated with cut flowers, yellow jonquils and buttercups, in keeping with the Cavalry scheme of yellow. Col. and Mrs. Kerr and Miss Paddock received their guests in their handsome drawing room; from thence they were ushered to the large dining room where Mrs. H. J. Goldman, Mrs. Thomas B. Dugan and Mrs. Frank Caldwell looked after their wants. In the library Mrs. Clarence A. Stott presided at the punch bowl. The 12th Cavalry orchestra, by its sweet music, added much to the pleasure of the occasion.

Capt. and Mrs. Paul T. Hayne and small son, Jack, have taken up their residence in the post. Captain Hayne commands Troop M, formerly in charge of Major Thomas B. Dugan. Lieut. Robert M. Campbell, formerly aide to Brig. Gen. William D. Duval, rejoined the regiment March 7. Mrs. J. Miller, of Huntsville, Ala., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Richard Walker. Lieutenant Walker goes soon on a two months' leave.

Lieut. Charles L. Scott was the host at a gathering of the officers and ladies in the gymnasium Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Lucile Paddock. Lieut. John J. Ryan has returned after passing successfully his examination at Fort Riley for his captaincy. His friends hope that he will be able to obtain his promotion to the 12th. Mrs. James Burroughs and Mrs. George Bieler were hostesses at a unique party held in the gymnasium Thursday evening in honor of Miss Lucile Paddock, of St. Louis, about fifty people being present. Both bowling and dancing were indulged in, the bowling alleys being nicely fitted up for the occasion. Mrs. John J. Ryan was pronounced the best bowler among the ladies, while Lieutenants Trumbo and Lusk made the highest score on the gentlemen's side. The 12th Cavalry orchestra played during the entire evening, and a most appetizing supper was served. Mrs. John B. Kerr entertained Miss Jane Goldman and Lieutenants Brown and DeArmond at supper, followed by bridge, for her sister, Miss Lucile Paddock, during the week. Miss Eliza Wessells, daughter of Brig. Gen. Henry W. Wessells, retired, arrived from Washington, D.C., during the week to visit her sister, Mrs. Thomas B. Dugan and Major Dugan.

Notwithstanding the fact that a number at the garrison are observing Lent, a large attendance was present at the mid-Lent hop at the post gymnasium Friday night, and it was pronounced one of the most enjoyable dances of the season. Mrs. Thomas B. Dugan entertained the following at a hop supper Friday evening in compliment to her sister, Miss Wessells: Miss Lucile Paddock, Miss Jane Goldman, Lieuts. Robert M. Campbell, George B. Hunter, Innis P. Swift and Levi G. Brown. Miss Thomas, of Chattanooga, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence A. Stott for the hop Friday evening.

The 12th Cavalry are delighted to learn that there will be no maneuvers in Chickamauga Park this summer. A question, however, of deep interest to the regiment at the present time is which squadron will be sent to the Jamestown Exposition. It is understood that the decision has been placed in the hands of the commanding officer, Col. John B. Kerr, and that he has decided on the 2d Squadron. The matter so far has not been definitely settled.

The friends of Col. and Mrs. George F. Chase will be glad to hear that the President has recently appointed their son, George McClellan Chase, as an alternate to the United States

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Military Academy for 1908. Colonel Chase served with the 12th before his appointment to the 15th, which is now stationed in Cuba. Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence A. Stott entertained the following friends at an informal bridge party Saturday evening: Mrs. James Hornbrook, Miss Lucile Paddock, Miss May Stott and Lieuts. George B. Hunter, Levi G. Brown and William A. Dallam. Mrs. John B. Kerr entertained the Misses Paddock, O'Keefe, Goldman and O'Neill at an informal luncheon Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph C. Cusack entertained at dinner Sunday in compliment to Miss Lucile Paddock. Captain T. P. O'Keefe is making preparation for an interesting program to take place at headquarters hall Sunday evening, March 17, in honor of St. Patrick.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 13, 1907.

Mrs. Samuel G. Sharle, wife of Lieutenant Sharle, returned Friday after two weeks spent in New York city. Lieut. H. N. Coates, 12th Cav., now on duty at the Jamestown Exposition grounds, spent Saturday and Sunday at the post as the guest of Major and Mrs. Frederick Strong. Miss Cooke is the guest of Major and Mrs. F. S. Strong. Lieut. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall and Lieut. William P. Platt returned Sunday after a week's stay in Washington.

A beautiful ball was given in the administration building on Tuesday night in honor of the visiting members of the examining board. Music was furnished by the post band, and dancing continued until one o'clock. Major and Mrs. Charles J. Bailey are spending a few days in Washington, making their preparations for the move. Major Bailey has been ordered to Washington where he will become secretary of the War College.

Mrs. Schull, wife of Capt. Herman W. Schull, entertained charmingly at bridge on Monday afternoon. The highest score was made by Miss Sullivan who was awarded a hand-some prize. Mrs. Tracy, wife of Capt. Joseph Tracy, entertained two tables of bridge on Tuesday afternoon, the players being Mrs. William P. Pence, Mrs. John E. Stephene, Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne, Mrs. William Coffin, Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Mrs. Frederick H. Smith, Mrs. Halsey Danwoody, Mrs. Herman W. Schull and Miss Sullivan. Prizes were awarded to Miss Sullivan and Mrs. Stephens. The Bridge Club met on Monday night with Col. and Mrs. George F. E. Harrison. The attendance was large and the scores ran high. Capt. and Mrs. John E. Stephene entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening in honor of Col. and Mrs. George F. E. Harrison. Gen. and Miss Sullivan entertained delightfully at dinner at the Chamberlin on Wednesday evening. The center of the table was banked with pink roses and pink candle shades were used. The guests were: Col. and Mrs. Harrison, Gen. and Mrs. Farley and Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams.

The news of the coming wedding of Miss Julia Willoughby Walker, daughter of Major and Mrs. Willoughby Walker and Lieut. James Totten, to take place in April, is received here with a great deal of interest, both parties being well known here and greatly admired. Miss Laura Lewis, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis, is suffering with the mumps. Mrs. John B. Murphy returned from Washington on Tuesday after spending a week with Lieutenant Murphy, who is under treatment at the General Hospital. Mrs. N. Nease, mother of Mrs. Murphy, entertained at luncheon on Monday for Mrs. J. M. K. Davis, Mrs. Andrew Hero, Jr., and Miss Collier, of San Francisco. Miss Collier, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Hero, Jr., left Monday night for New York.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 9, 1907.

Mrs. Frank H. Albright, wife of Captain Albright, 25th Inf., left this week for Globe, Ariz., to visit friends for a short time and will then join Captain Albright in San Francisco and sail with the regiment for the Philippines. Eaton C. Edwards, son of Lieut. Col. E. A. Edwards, U.S.A., retired, commandant at Mesilla Park, New Mexico, has been for a few days the guest of Major and Mrs. J. M. T. Partello. Eaton Edwards has just been appointed a cadet at West Point, and will report in June.

Lient. Seelye A. Wallen, 25th Inf., is ill, and as Mrs. Wallen is in the East he is at the post hospital under the excellent care of the post surgeon, Lieut. Theodore Lamson. Mrs. Arthur C. Bump, wife of Lieutenant Bump, 25th Inf., has been ill for several days, but is now able to be up and out.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, of the British navy, passed through El Paso the last of the week, returning to England from Mexico, where he went several weeks ago to settle up his brother's estate.

Mrs. T. H. Logan, widow of the late Major Logan, U.S.A., retired, received the sad news the first of the week of the sudden death in Fort Jay of her grandson, Frank D. Wickham, Jr., son of Capt. and Mrs. Wickham, 12th Inf. Mrs. Wickham and little son came to El Paso, owing to the death of her father, but returned to Fort Jay Feb. 21, and her son died March 4 of diphtheria.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., March 13, 1907.

Intense indignation is felt at the post and in the city over the cowardly and unprovoked assault committed Friday, March 8, on Major H. H. Benham, acting commandant at this post, by Ernest Ross. The affair occurred in the public street, East Fourth near Bridge, about four o'clock in the afternoon.

Major Benham was bound for the post from the city, and had just turned into Fourth street when his assailant, without giving the least warning, shot out his fist full into the Major's face, inflicting cuts and bruises and felling the officer.

The local police were notified and the ambulance from the post was summoned. Major Benham, although badly hurt, insisted on walking to his quarters, where Dr. Reagles, assistant, dressed his injuries. The police arrested Ross, a young man aged about twenty years, and the brother of a saloon-keeper (a former soldier), whose place is much frequented by the enlisted men. He confessed his guilt.

The basis of the assault was that a few days ago Wirt Ross,

the brother, went to the post exchange to cash some funds, and was ordered off the reservation by Major Benham. The orders were payable only at the Department of the East headquarters. It was learned that the younger Ross became enraged at this and threatened to "do" Major Benham. Ross was charged with assault in the second degree, it being alleged he used brass knuckles. He was held in \$500 bail for the Grand Jury.

The Major was the recipient of many sympathetic expressions from officers and leading citizens. Major Benham is confined to his quarters, but will be out again in a day or two.

There was joy at the post on Monday last when it was learned that the 23d Regiment had been selected by the War Department for service at the Jamestown Exposition. The understanding at the post is that the order is effective April 24 and the detail continues for seven months.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 13, 1907.

The thirteenth birthday of the Ladies' Reading Club was very pleasantly celebrated last Thursday afternoon at the home of the president, Mrs. Howze. The character of the entertainment was in keeping with the subject to which the club has been devoting the winter, "London." The "Portraits from a London gallery" showed a succession of tableaux vivants in which, frequently, the identity of the members of the club taking part was completely lost. The following were the subjects represented: Portia, Ophelia, Juliet, Lady Macbeth, Countess Spenser and her child, My Last Duchess, Lady Hamilton, Lady Hamilton as a Spinster, Elaine, Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse, The Blessed Damozel, Whistler's Mother. The pictures were followed by an English tea, served in the most approved English style.

Rev. Jeremiah K. Cooke, of Hempstead, L.I., preached at the evening service at the cadet chapel on Thursday. Rev. John Huske, of St. George's, Newburgh, will be the preacher Thursday evening of the present week. Rev. Carl Ryland will deliver the address at the service in connection with the annual presentation of Bibles to the members of the first class on Thursday afternoon, March 14.

On Saturday afternoon the cadet team defeated the New York Polytechnic Institute at basket ball by the heavy score of 52-19. The fencing date was cancelled. At the last concert of the season the selections given by Mr. Ludwig J. Diemer, of Newburgh, were among the most thoroughly appreciated numbers of a very attractive program.

Mrs. Lee Phillips and her daughter, Miss Phillips, have been spending the week-end with Mrs. Charles G. Ayres at her cottage at Highland Falls.

Lient. Grayson M-P. Murphy and Mrs. Murphy have arrived at the post. Lieutenant Murphy succeeds Lieutenant Canfield as assistant instructor in the department of law and history.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., March 12, 1907.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Deems, Jr., and Lieut. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln, have returned after a short leave. Lieutenants Deems and Lincoln having been before the examining board at Fort Hamilton. Lieut. and Mrs. James D. Watson entertained the card club from Baltimore, of which they are members, on Friday evening, Feb. 22. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Holabird, of Evanston, Ill., were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. William M. Cruikshank. Capt. and Mrs. Godwin Ordway entertained last week Mrs. W. A. Holabird, of Evanston, Ill., and Capt. and Mrs. Cruikshank. Miss Walker, of New York city, and Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, of Sparrows Point, were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln at dinner last Sunday.

Lient. J. D. Watson is to take charge of the Government property at Fort McHenry upon the departure of the 39th Co., Coast Art., about March 31, and until the regarrisoning of that post with some of the new companies later. Lient. William M. Davis returned last Tuesday from Fort Wadsworth, where he went for examination. Lient. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln attended a bridge party last Tuesday evening at Miss Edith Woodward's. Quite a number of the officers and ladies of the post saw Faversham in "The Squaw Man" at Ford's in Baltimore, last Friday evening.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, March 13, 1907.

Lient. L. V. L. Gregg, 27th Inf., returned this week from Rock Island, where he took the examination for the Ordnance Department. On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Ernest L. Ruffner gave a delightful dinner of eight in honor of Mrs. Brady's guest, Miss Appleton, of St. Louis.

Mrs. Cabaniss was called away to Washington very suddenly last week by the death of the husband of her friend, Mrs. Freeman. Capt. William Wallace, 7th Inf., and Capt. Tenny Ross passed through the post Sunday. They are to inspect the Ohio militia.

All preparations for moving the old frame houses are underway, which will necessitate some of the families moving into the bachelors' quarters. Mrs. William E. Persons left Monday with her young son for her home at Lake Forest. Mrs. Persons will entertain at cards for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Sutton, who is visiting her. Mrs. Disque entertained the ladies of the post at a five hundred party on Tuesday. Mrs. Grimes left last week to join her husband at the Hot Springs.

PORT PORTER.

Port Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., March 6, 1907.

Bridge flourishes with unabated popularity, and every night or two there are jolly little parties at the various houses in Officers Row. Mrs. Andrus, of the Castle, entertained a bridge party recently, and Lieut. and Mrs. Mudgett were the host and hostess of the Friday Card Club. Lieut. and Mrs. Diller, gave

a small card party last week. Mrs. Diller is a recent bride and has become very popular since her arrival at the post. Lieut. and Mrs. McNamara gave a delightful supper party on Sunday evening, the table having a centerpiece of yellow daffodils. Mrs. H. M. Fales has been giving a series of little dinners, one of them in honor of Major and Mrs. Andrus. Mrs. D. D. Mitchell gave a small bridge party recently.

Miss Henrietta G. Mitchell is spending some time in Gulfport, Miss., where she went as the guest of Mrs. Joseph T. Jones and Miss Grace Jones of this city. Lieut. and Mrs. Hunt gave a bridge party on Monday evening. Mrs. Andrus, Miss Dorothy Andrus, Mrs. H. M. Fales and Mrs. D. D. Mitchell were among those who attended the Francis Macmillan recital at the Twentieth Century Club on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Hess has arrived at the post. Mrs. Andrus and Miss Dorothy Andrus attended the reception given by the Society of Natural Sciences in honor of Dr. Elizabeth J. Letson. M. B. S.

BORN.

BRADMAN.—At Boston, Mass., March 8, 1907, to Capt. F. L. Bradman, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Bradman, a daughter, Lydia English.

COUGHLAN.—A daughter, to Lieut. and Mrs. T. M. Coughlan, 2d Cav., at Los Angeles, Cal., on March 8, 1907, Helen Gardner. Mrs. Coughlan is the daughter of Major John H. Coughlan, 1st Cav.

HOLMES.—At San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 1, 1907, a daughter, to the wife of Pay Clk. John M. Holmes, U.S.N.

REED.—born, to the wife of Lieut. Harry Ford Reed, Art. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Park Painter, at Fort Mott, N.J., March 12, 1907.

SCOTT.—At Cambridge, Mass., to the wife of John A. Scott, a son, Craig Bottling Scott. Mrs. Scott is the daughter of Med. Instr. F. B. Stephenson, U.S. Navy.

MARRIED.

COLVOCORESSES—HAGEN.—On Dec. 31, 1906, Mr. George M. Colvocoresses, son of Capt. G. P. Colvocoresses, U.S.N., to Alice Marion Hagen, of New Caledonia.

COWIN—PHISTER.—At Trinity church, Zamboanga, P.I., on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1907, Miss Katherine Phister, daughter of Major and Mrs. Nat. P. Phister, to Lieut. William B. Cowin, 3d U.S. Cav.

DIED.

FOLEY.—At Aiken, S.C., suddenly on March 11, 1907, Capt. John R. Foley, regimental adjutant, 69th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.

FORSEE.—At Owenton, Ky., Feb. 26, 1907, Mr. James W. Forsee, father of the wife of Brig. Gen. Ezra P. Ewers, U.S. A., retired.

HANNUM.—At Philadelphia, Pa., March 10, 1907, Capt. John L. Hannum, U.S.N., retired.

HUSSEY.—At Nantucket, Mass., March 7, 1907, Capt. Edward B. Hussey, who served as an acting master in the U.S. Navy during the Civil War.

MOONEY.—At New York city, March 13, 1907, Capt. James Mooney, formerly a captain of the 19th U.S. Inf., who was dismissed Sept. 26, 1865.

STEMBEL.—At Pau, France, March 8, 1907, Capt. James McB. Stembel, U.S.A., retired.

TODD.—At Annapolis, Md., March 8, 1907, Professor of Mathematics Henry Davis Todd, U.S.N., retired.

WICKHAM.—At Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., March 4, 1907, Frank Dickenson Wickham, infant son of Capt. Frank D. Wickham, 12th Inf., and Myrtle Logan Wickham, aged two years and eight months, grandson of the late Major T. H. Logan, U.S.A.

23D REGIMENT.—COL. W. A. STOKES.

A review in honor of its veterans was held by the 23d N.Y. in its armory on the night of March 13, and before a very large audience, and the regiment acquitted itself in a highly creditable manner. The drill hall was prettily decorated with national flags and with bannerettes, each of the latter of which bore the name of a former colonel of the regiment.

For the review the regiment was equalized into twelve companies of sixteen files front, divided into three battalions. Col. William A. Stokes was in command of the regiment, Majors F. A. Wells, F. H. Norton and W. DuBois were the battalion commanders, and Lieut. and Batt. Adjut. C. Howard Newman acted as regimental adjutant.

After the regiment had been formed the veterans, about 125 in number, and headed by Gen. John B. Frothingham, the president of the Veterans' Association, marched into the hall under escort of the regimental band, and took position opposite to and facing the regiment. General Frothingham and about a dozen veterans acting as an honorary staff, were then escorted around the lines, after which the regiment passed in review. The evening parade was taken by Major DuBois, with Capts. John D. A. Onderdonk, William T. Myntone and Carl Rasmus, of Cos. B, C and A, respectively, acting as regimental adjutants.

After the parade medals offered by the veterans for recruiting and shooting were presented, as well as medals for long service. Prizes of the value of \$100, \$75 and \$50, offered by the State to the three companies in each brigade in the State having the highest general figure of merit, were presented to Co. K, first; Co. K, second; Co. A, third.

The next event was the unveiling of a bronze tablet to the memory of the late Ord. Sergt. Charles E. Bryant, and that is to be placed on the wall in the armorer's room that Sergeant Bryant had occupied for so many years. Chaplain Parker made an appropriate address. Dancing followed the military exercises, and among the many guests present were: Brevet Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, 47th; Lieut. Col. George A. Wingate and Col. Alexander S. Bacon.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Major Frank Hastings Norton, of the 23d N.Y., now in command of the 2d Battalion, long regarded as one of the most popular and efficient officers in the regiment, will shortly be elected Lieutenant colonel, it is said, by a practically unanimous vote. The senior battalion commander of the regiment is Major Frederick A. Wells. Major Wells was senior also when Lieutenant Colonel Todd was major, and was jumped by the latter when the office of lieutenant colonel became vacant by the elevation of Colonel Stokes to his present position.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coughlan, U.S.N., will review the 15th N.Y. in its armory on Wednesday night, March 20. There will be an outdoor parade of the regiment on the night of March 26. The annual review and parade of the regiment, in honor of the veterans, will take place at the armory on the night of April 25 next. The closing review will take place in May, and will probably be taken by Mayor McClellan. Col. A. Captain Dean, has elected 1st Sergt. Randolph C. Hulbert, of D, second Lieutenant.

The annual inspection of the National Guard of Vermont, as required by the U.S. Militia act, will be made by an officer of the Regular Army, beginning with Co. M, Burlington, March 16, 1907, and ending March 30 at St. Albans, with the section of Artillery.

Both the 1st and 2d Companies of the Signal Corps of New York made highly creditable showings at their annual muster and inspection for the War Department and State. The 1st Company paraded 83 members out of 85 on the roll, and the 2d Company had 84 present and 3 members absent. The work of the men covers a wide range of scientific knowledge, and this includes wireless telegraphy, and telephones, the various forms of signaling, and infantry and cavalry drill.

Adjutant General Thirft, of Iowa, makes public the following extract from the report of Major J. A. Olmsted on his recent inspection of Co. L, 56th Infantry, to determine their fitness to remain in the service on account of alleged irregu-

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larieties in their semi-annual drill pay rolls and requisition for headquarters allowance: "The company commander, 1st Lieut. Eric G. Knos, having signed the pay rolls of Dec. 31, 1906, and the requisition for headquarters allowance same date, thereby makes himself responsible for these vouchers. The affidavit herewith of Captain Edwards, Irvin C. Welliver and Ralph A. Bennett proves conclusively gross irregularities in the pay rolls and the affidavit of Captain Edwards and the bill of William E. Davis, prove the same in regard to the requisition for headquarters allowance. I therefore recommend that both of these vouchers be disallowed, that Lieutenant Knos be reprimanded for neglect of duty in allowing these irregularities and that he be called on for correct vouchers. I also recommend that 1st Sergt. Perry Libby be discharged. He lives in South Dakota, eight miles from the drill hall and holds a commission as aide on the staff of the Governor of that State." General Thrift then goes on to say: "The report of Major Olmsted with recommendations was approved by the commander-in-chief Feb. 23, 1907, and the commander-in-chief directs that all drill reports and pay rolls must be signed by the member or written authority for signature by another person be executed and attached to the report. Disobedience of this order to be followed by dismissal of the person violating. The publication in orders that Lieutenant Knos be reprimanded for neglect of duty in allowing the irregularities set forth in Major Olmsted's report is deemed a sufficient reprimand, as this officer had been in command of the company but a short time when the above irregularities occurred."

Co. E. of the 71st N.Y., will hold an athletic meet in the armory, Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, New York city, on March 23. The program is made up as follows: 60-yard dash, handicap; 300 yards, handicap; 600 yards, handicap; 1,000 yards, handicap, and one-mile run, handicap, open to members of the Military Athletic League. The closed contests for members of the regiments only are as follows: 220-yard run, handicap; half-mile intercompany novice race; relay race, four-man team, each to run 220 yards. Prizes will be awarded to the first, second and third man in each of the events.

A review of the 71st N.Y., by Mayor McClellan, will be held at the armory on Wednesday night, March 27. Lieut. William A. Schumacher, of Company A, has been elected captain, vice Bruck, promoted major. He has been a member of the regiment many years, and served in the Cuban campaign. Company B, will hold a dance on April 9.

The 22d N.Y. Athletic Association has arranged for a splendid athletic carnival to be held at the armory, Broadway and Sixty-fifth street, New York city, Monday night, March 25. Such well-known athletes as Melvin Shepard, George Bonhag, Jim Sullivan, Fred Rodgers, Joe Bromilow, Joe Crockett, Grafton Smith, H. P. Odell, William Nelson, Billy Frank, Harry Edwards, "Bricky" Clarke, Joe Danaher, Myer Feinstein, Fred Callahan, Jack Ellingswood and Pete Sontar are among the athletes who have sent in their entries. The two-mile inter-regimental relay is attracting considerable attention, as nearly all the regiments in Greater New York have entered teams. In the three-mile run the cream of the American long distance talent will face the sterner. Nebrick, Bonhag, Frank, Nelson, Spring, Bailey and Cohen are some of the entries received to date, and efforts are being made to get Longboat, the famous Indian runner, to compete.

Second Lieut. A. L. Sweeney, of Co. E, 22d N.Y., has been elected first lieutenant. There will be a review of the regiment at the armory on Easter Monday. The regimental inspection on March 8, which was followed by a dance, proved a very successful event. Some provision, however, whereby the coats and hats of guests could be checked, should be made.

The 12th N.Y. has received what promises to be a valuable addition in the formal muster in of Company L, which was organized by Lieut. H. H. Rogers, Jr. It has over fifty very desirable men in its ranks, and an election will shortly be held for captain and other officers. The new company for the present drills on Tuesdays and Thursdays. An election for a third major, made possible by the muster in of the new company, will probably be deferred until the fall. Company G has elected a second lieutenant in the person of Henry W. Shoemaker, from civil life, who takes a great interest in military affairs, and promises to be a valuable addition to the company.

First Lieut. W. Clayton Woods, of Co. H, 69th N.Y., has been unanimously elected captain, vice C. R. Clark, resigned. He is known as a progressive young officer, and has been connected with the regiment since October, 1899, and the company is fortunate in securing him as a U.O. The regiment will attend solemn vespers in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday afternoon, March 17, at four o'clock. The line of march will be through Twenty-sixth street to Fifth avenue, thence via Fifth avenue to the Cathedral, returning to the armory by the same route. The opening athletic carnival in the new armory, to be held on Monday night, April 1, will have eight events, open to all amateur athletes, and three events open to members of the regiment. The open events, under A.A.U. rules, are 60-yard dash, 300-yard dash, 880-yard run, one mile run, three-mile run, and putting the 12-pound shot, all handicaps; 440-yard novice race, and a one mile relay race, teams of four men, for members of the Military Athletic League. A gold watch to first, solid gold military seal ring to second, and solid gold sleeve links to third, will be given in each of the open events, and solid gold, silver and bronze medals in the relay race, and in the closed events. Entries close March 25 with Lieut. M. A. Kelly at the armory, or with Dieses and Clust, 23 John street, or with J. J. McHugh, 412 East Fiftieth street, New York city. Entrance fee fifty cents per man for each event, and \$2 for relay teams. An obituary of Capt. John R. Foley, who died on March 11, will be found under the heading of "Recent Deaths" in this issue.

Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Nottingham has been unanimously elected colonel of the 11th Regiment of Virginia, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Brig. Gen. C. C. Vaughan.

Colonel Nottingham is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, and enlisted on March 21, 1887, in Battery B, 1st

commissary sergeant of the 4th Virginia Regiment, which has

since been reorganized into the 71st Regiment, and subsequently served as ordnance officer, captain, major and lieutenant colonel. He was with the regiment in the service of the United States in 1898. He is Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of the State of Virginia, and Past Commander of Grice Commandery, No. 16, A.F. and A.M.

Of the organizations of National Guard in Greater New York, only the 7th, 13th and 22d Regiments, the 8th Battalion and the 1st, 2d and 3d Light Batteries, according to present plans, are slated for camp duty at Peekskill or for instruction at harbor points as may be determined. Troops up the State will go out on field service as brigades.

The fifty-first games of the Regimental Athletic Association of the 7th N.Y., will be held in the armory Saturday, March 23, at 8 p.m. One of the features of the program will be a tent raising contest which, with the four other military events, will comprise the largest number of events ever contested for in this class. This will be the second set of games for the Lydecker Trophy. The 1,056-yard military relay race in heavy marching order for novices will be a special event for the Halstead military trophy. From the widespread interest shown in the games it is safe to predict that the set will be record breaker both in point of attendance and performance. The program will consist of the following: Track events—75-yard run, novice and handicap; 1,000-yard handicap; 440-yard run. Field events—Putting 16-pound shot, running high jump, handicap. Military events—Wall scaling contest, 8-foot wall; one-half mile roller-skating race, novice; rescue race, 220-yard hurdle, three-legged race, sack race, 352-yard run, 220-yard run, all handicap events; inter-company relay race, 880-yards, for four man teams, one-half mile novice race for officers' cup, 1,056-yard (six laps) military relay novice race for Halsted military trophy.

Colonel Appleton, of the 7th N.Y., announces that the regiment will parade for review, drill and receive instruction on Tuesday night, March 26, at the armory, and the State decoration for long and faithful service will be presented to a number of officers and men the same night. The regiment will parade in three battalions and this formation, it is understood, is a forerunner of the permanent organization of the regiment into three battalions. Capt. Robert W. McLean, senior line captain, will, it is understood, shortly be elected major. Companies G and D will drill by battalions on March 18; E and F, March 19; B and I, March 21. The regiment has been assigned practice days at Creedmoor on May 7 and 10.

Commissions have been issued for the following officers on the staff of Governor Stuart of Pennsylvania: Cols. Ezra H. Ripple, A.A.G.; Frank G. Sweeney, I.G.; Edward Morrell, J. A.G. and Thomas Potter, Q.M.; Lieut. Col. Daniel B. Shepp, A.Q.M.G.; Col. Albert J. Logan, C.G.S.; Lieut. Col. Horace L. Haldeman, A.C.G.S.; Col. Joseph K. Weaver, S.G.; Col. Frank K. Patterson, G.I.R.P.; Col. Sheldon Potter, C.O.; Lieut. Cols. James Elverson, Jr., Harry C. Trexler, James M. Reid, Ned Arden Flood, Lewis T. Brown, Walter T. Bradley, Homer J. Lindsay, James Archibald, Jr., Lewis E. Beiter, Fred Taylor Pusey, Charles A. Rock, J. Warner Hutchins, and John R. Wiggins, aides-de-camp.

To further the interest taken in rifle practice among the members of the Connecticut militia, and that the State may be represented by its best rifle shots at the National Match to be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, beginning Aug. 26, 1907, company commanders are directed to forward to the A.G.O., not later than May 1, 1907, the name and rank of all officers and men of their commands whom they may consider eligible to compete for places on the State team. In making selections, due care will be taken that those selected will be able to devote the necessary time for proper and sufficient practice; also, if selected as members of the State team, that they will be able to go with it to Ohio, which will take from twelve to fourteen days, commencing about a week prior to Aug. 26, 1907. Major Ebenezer Hill, Jr., brigade staff; Major Ernest L. Isbell, 2d Inf.; Capt. Percy H. Morgan, 3d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles E. Smith, 1st Inf., are appointed a board to select from the brigade, C.N.G., a team to represent the State.

"According to custom," says the Philadelphia Inquirer, "the National Guard of Pennsylvania will encamp this year by brigades. Brigadier General Wiley, in order to get an option on the land before the farmers put in their crops, thus lessening the cost, and also securing better top soil, has made an early start, and will go under canvas at Tyrone. Two places were offered, one at New Castle, and that decided upon, near Tyrone. Major Anshutz, the brigade quarter-master, was directed to make an examination of the sites, their surroundings, accessibility, etc. Acting under his orders, and accompanied by the General, the Major proceeded to Tyrone, where Lieutenant Zentmyer, of the Sheridan Troops, was awaiting him. The Lieutenant represented a committee of citizens of that locality, who were anxious to have the soldiers encamp there. The site offered embraces about 200 acres, and the land is said to be suitable, in every way, for military purposes. The citizens offer the land water and pipage, ice and forage. If needed, extra sidings, for the better handling of the cars, will be laid. General Wiley was well pleased with the place, and also with the inducements. As both officers were about leaving Tyrone, to view the site at New Castle, a telegram from Captain Cunningham, of Troop F, was handed the General, in which the Captain stated that certain of the farmers at New Castle refused to lease their land, and the matter was all off. There have been but two sites offered, and with one of them thus eliminated, it is reasonably certain that Tyrone will capture the troops from 'West of the Mountains' for the summer work in the open."

INTERPRETATIONS OF REVISED INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, U.S. ARMY, 1904.

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R. J. R. asks: (1) How do you interpret the first sentence, Par. 464, I.D.R.? Is the battery in column of companies, or column of squads when the major commands, 1, Double time; 2, March? (2) What is position of saber of commanding officer, major (mounted), Par. 475, I.D.R., before major returns saber? (3) Position of saber of major when he accompanies reviewing officer (an inspector), dismounted, fifth paragraph, first sentence, of Par. 461, I.D.R.? Answer: (1) Column of squads; (2) at the carry; (3) at the carry.

INQUIRER asks: With which hand the cartridge box on the McKeever belts will be opened and closed when the same is used at formations? Answer: With right hand.

J. A. T.—It is a decision of the General Staff of the War Department that during guard mounting and at the command "Inspection, arms," the sergeant major remains at the order and does not come to carry saber.

V. L. B. asks: Can backward, right or left step, be executed from march time? Answer: No; book says: "Being at a halt," 1, Backward; 2, March.

A. L. L. asks: (1) Can "Backward, guide right or left, march," be executed from a mark time? (2) Can "Right (left, step, march," be executed from a mark time? (3) Can the command "Load," be given (in close order), if the gun is at any position other than order arms? Answer: (1) Backward, march, may only be executed from a halt. See first four words Par. 48, D.R. (2) Right or left step may only be executed from a halt. See first four words Par. 47, D.R. (3) See first line Par. 138, D.R., and then read ninth subdivision, Par. 55, D.R.

MOHAWK asks: Do the men at the command "Squad, load" be executed from a mark time? (2) Can "Right (left, step, march," be executed from a mark time? (3) Can the command "Load," be given (in close order), if the gun is at any position other than order arms? Answer: He is allowed to load and cannot be executed properly unless pieces are loaded and cannot be executed properly unless loaded. See first four words of paragraph.

W. A. M. asks: At a formation a battalion sergeant major, a regimental commissary sergeant and color sergeant are present. A says the sergeant major should be on the right; B says the commissary sergeant should be on the right. Who is right?

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Answer: You do not state the circumstances clearly. If with the non-commissioned staff, each would take his position from the right according to rank.

E. W. B. writes: In a recent drill, testing the efficiency of local cadets in the manual of arms, the judges brought the last two contestants to the position of "charge bayonets." Then a judge deliberately pushed the rifle of each contestant with equal force towards the driller. The first driller allowed his body to remain firm and his arms to bend under the push. The second man kept his rifle and arms firm and allowed his right foot to leave the floor for a second. Which contestant did properly? Answer: While at the position of charge bayonet men should be able to resist pressure from the bayonet without allowing ordinary pressure to disturb their equilibrium. While neither of the contestants was perfect in his position, the latter seems to be nearer correct.

ADJUTANT asks: What is the position of the colonel's staff in review? When does it take its position, and where does it face? Answer: The staff takes its position while the regiment is forming. While the colonel is facing the regiment to receive it from the adjutant the staff faces as he does with the senior immediately in his rear and others of the staff in line to his left. When the colonel faces about to receive the reviewing officer the staff moves to a corresponding position in his rear.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

R. J. P.—The highest ranking officer in the U.S. Army before Jan. 1, 1907, was P. H. Sheridan, who held the rank of General from June 1 to Aug. 1, 1888. Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur is now the ranking officer. His rank as lieutenant general dates from Sept. 15, 1906.

C. R. M.—There are general recruiting stations for the Army at 820 E. Broad street, Richmond, Va., and at Roanoke, Va., in the McCarthy building. As to whether you can enlist in any particular regiment can only be determined upon application at the recruiting office. In some cases the wishes of men for assignment can be acted upon, and in other cases they cannot always be complied with. The troops in Cuba will be there for an indefinite period.

MARINE asks: I enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1895, and served five years; will my service count six years for retirement? I re-enlisted and served from August, 1902, until August, 1905, in Porto Rico; did second enlistment count eight years for retirement, and if not, how much? Answer: It all depends on amount of foreign service.

WASHINGTON asks: What commissioned officers are attached to transport McClellan now? How soon will she reach New York? How long will she remain? Answer: She is now being repaired at Singapore and will not reach New York for six months, and it cannot be stated how long she will remain.

RECRUITING SERGEANT asks: Does service in the Army and Navy count continuously on retirement; and if so, since when? Answer: Your question is not explicit enough, and its meaning is not understood.

READER asks: What stations the new Artillery bands are likely to get? Answer: See our Army stations in our issue of March 8, and also Par. III, G.O. 42, War Department, this issue.

W. R. R. asks: How many organizations of the U.S. Army, if any, will be sent by the War Department to the Jamestown Exposition? Will the 23d Infantry, U.S.A., be sent? Answer: See Par. I, G.O. 43, in our issue of March 9.

X. Y. Z. asks: The manner to proceed in applying for a commission in the grade of second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts? Answer: Apply to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C., through the channel.

J. M. W. asks: Whether or not the President of the United States has an appropriation allowed him for entertaining purposes; if so, what amount? Answer: He is allowed \$50,000 per year for the general expenses of the White House.

SUBSCRIBER asks: When the next class will be ordered up for examination for the position of Ordnance Sergeant, U.S.A.; also the number eligible on the list? Answer: It will probably be several years, as there is a long waiting list.

W. B. R. asks: (1) Where the four new Coast Artillery companies will be located; also names of officers to command each? Answer: It is not yet known, as the companies are not yet organized. (2) Is Lieut. Nels Anderson, who was appointed from the 1st Cavalry, still in the Service? Answer: No, he resigned some time since.

M. S. B.—See answer to W. J. M., in this issue.

C. S. P. asks: Is there a khaki uniform worn in the U.S.

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Army now, or has the olive-drab uniform taken the place of khaki? Answer: Olive-drab has ousted khaki.

F. K. L.—Capt. Dwight W. Ryther, 6th U.S. Cav., is stationed at Ft. Missoula, Mont. Dr. Sanford B. McClure, formerly a contract surgeon, is not now in the military Service, and we cannot give you his address.

W. J. M.—Write to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C., giving what facts you can relative to the enlistment of the man you desire information about.

E. F. asks: Have the Civil Service employees of the Quartermaster's Department, U.S.A., any kind of uniform; I refer to blacksmith, wheelwright, plumber and engineer? If so, of what does this uniform consist? Answer: They have no uniform.

C. C. B.—No date has been set for the Nebraska going into commission. The date of completion by the contractors has twice been extended, the last date being in June. The delay is caused by labor conditions on the Pacific coast.

S. L. R. asks: The crew of the Elcano put in requisition for clothing and small stores in the latter part of December, 1906, but through necessary work being done aboard and other reasons, were not permitted to draw these articles until Jan. 14, 1907. The fluctuation in prices on clothing and small stores for 1907 causes several articles to cost much more, especially "shoes, calfskin high" (old issue), from \$2.25 to \$3.00; and underwear, light, from 75 to 90 cents per garment, an extraordinary price for either. On account of not being able to draw these articles, through no fault of the crew, in December, 1906, should the checkages for same in January, 1907, be made at the old price (1906), or according to the new scale of 1907? Answer: He pays according to the prices adopted Jan. 1, 1907.

J. T. W.—As to the heirs of the late Gen. John T. Sprague, who died Sept. 6, 1878, any communication addressed to Gen. J. M. J. Sanno, U.S.A., care of the Adjutant General, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., or Dr. John T. Sprague, 27 Vanderbilt avenue, Stapleton, Staten Island, N.Y., will receive proper attention.

W. G. L. asks: Whether or not service in the Navy would count on retirement in the Army? Answer: Yes, such service counts for retirement, but there is no general order on the subject. There was a decision on the matter.

A. A. writes: I desire to visit Rumania after having completed three years' service in the U.S. Army, and wish to know if the government of that country would hold me as a soldier. I came to America when I was eighteen years of age. I will have been four years in this country when the expiration of my term of service expires, and desire to know whether or not I will be entitled to citizenship by my discharge. Answer: The State Department has ruled repeatedly that a foreign born citizen returning to the land of his nativity does so at his own risk, since there is not a European country which recognizes the right of its citizens to forswear allegiance. Sec. 2166, Revised Statutes of the U.S., reads as follows: "Sec. 2166. Any alien, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has enlisted, or may enlist, in the Armies of the United States, either the Regular or Volunteer forces, and has been, or may be hereafter, honorably discharged, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become such; and he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become such a citizen; and the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to such proof of residence and good moral character, as now provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such person having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States."

NOTES OF PARANG.

Parang, Mindanao, P.I., Jan. 20, 1907.

Santa Claus and Father Time just kept going until they found us down here in one of the most beautiful spots on the Philippine Islands, and for fear our friends in dear old United States will forget that we are still on earth, a few lines in these interesting columns of the Army and Navy Journal may serve as a reminder.

Christmas was celebrated with the usual good cheer, the second one our regiment—19th Infantry—has spent in this foreign land, and dinner parties were numerous before the hop given in the evening. The arrival of the inter-island transport, Seward, that afternoon was the occasion of much rejoicing, as it brought many Christmas greetings and gifts from the homeland. Col. and Mrs. Huston kept open house New Year's day, and all the ladies of the garrison assisted Mrs. Huston in receiving. A prettily decorated lunch table was presided over by Mrs. T. O. Murphy and Mrs. F. G. Lawton. Delicious egg nog was served by Mrs. Miller.

The regimental minstrels surpassed everything of an entertaining nature given by the 19th Infantry in the islands. The troupe was organized by Lieutenants Bond and Dew, and neither time nor pains were spared in rendering a program which called forth many smiles as the local jokes seemed to hit many officers and men of the regiment. The barracks was converted into a creditable theater, artistically decorated with cocoanut tree branches, ferns, palms, bunting and flags. The first part consisted of music, songs and dialogs. Pryor H. Clay's baritone solo, "Won't You Come Over to My House?" was given with much feeling; Roy C. Olson, the irresistible end man, sang with good effect, "Bill Simmons"; E. V. Goodwin and J. T. Carroll, who have good tenor voices, sang "Iola" and "My Irish Molly 'O'; F. J. Laner possesses a deep bass voice and more than ordinary musical talent, and his rendition of "In Cellar Cool" was heartily appreciated. A. Kowalski shared the honors as the other end man, and would rank with many end men of troupes in the States. The closing chorus, "Good Old U.S.A." showed much talent in the regiment.

The dancing of Roy Murray, which opened up part second of the program, was one of the most popular numbers; the fancy club and torch swinging of Cornelia Frisch was equal to many professionals; Griffin and Rogers as Irish comedians kept the house in an uproar. The most artistic number from a musical standpoint, was the rendition of the violin selections by Cheney and Nagel. The entertainment was a grand success, the troupe above the average amateur troupe, and the

performance well worth the price of admission paid by the large and appreciative audience. One half the net proceeds the troupe give to the Army Relief Society.

The commanding general of the division has given the troupe permission to show at many posts on the islands, and they left this week for Malabang, Camp Keithly, Overton, Jolo and Zamboanga.

The ball team from the gunboat Elcano came ashore to play against our men, and lost out, 16 to 1.

Commander Rodman, of the gunboat Elcano, who has a commission from the Admiral of Philippines fleet to visit as many of the out-of-the-way places in the southern islands as possible in order to put the American flag in evidence, dropped anchor in our bay. There was considerable social intercourse between the Army and Navy during their week's stay. Dinners before the several hops were given in the garrison, tea at the club, card parties and chafing dish suppers followed each other. The officers of the ship, including Midshipmen Green, Maxson, Kays, Surgeon Eylinge, Paymaster Luchsinger, and Lieutenant Fryer, of the naval station at Pollock across the bay, were the hosts at a large dinner and hop given on the eve of their departure for Cavite, and as usual proved themselves royal entertainers.

Mrs. Huston is the guest of friends at Malabang for this week. The arrival of the transport Seward about twice each month brings many visitors into the post during its stay loading and unloading freight and mail. Among others were Dr. and Mrs. S. M. DeLooffre, en route to Cebu; Lieut. L. W. Prunty and wife; Mrs. W. E. Purvis, of Manila, who was taking the trip around the southern islands, and Mrs. Brown, wife of Captain Brown, of Malabang, on her way to Manila for a visit.

Mrs. J. B. Goo with her niece, Miss Budlong, returned home after a month's stay in Manila. Chaplain S. J. Smith, accompanied by his wife and son, left on the Seward for Manila. The Chaplain takes a month's leave, and may visit Japan before his return to post duty. Capt. I. W. Band, who recently arrived from the States, has taken charge of the post hospital. The Saturday afternoon teas given at the club from four to six o'clock, are looked forward to with much pleasure. A delightful program is rendered by the 19th Infantry band. The ladies in turn preside at the tea table. Bridge claims the attention of the ladies of the garrison every Tuesday morning, and beautiful prizes are awarded of oriental design. The fever of tennis is raging, and the new concrete court is constantly in use, as the 19th has some crack players.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., March 5, 1907.

Major Z. W. Torrey, I.G. Dept., was here the first of the week. Capt. M. C. Buckley spent the first of the week at Fort Ward. Mrs. Harry W. Newton left on Friday for San Francisco to go into the general hospital for an operation for appendicitis. She was accompanied by Captain Newton, who will remain with her until she is convalescent.

Mrs. J. C. Ohnstad entertained with a dinner party in honor of her daughter, Helen, who celebrated her tenth anniversary on Friday. The table was elaborately decorated. A course dinner was served, and the perfect mimicry which these youngsters displayed of their elders at a formal dinner would take the able pen of a George Ade to describe. Covers were laid for Gladys Butler, Gladys and Wilfred Easterbrook, Russell Reeder, Clarice and May Elliott, Helen and Bessie Ohnstad.

R. P. Reeder, Jr., was the host at a party on Saturday afternoon, the occasion being his fifth birthday. Each child came representing some animal, and a prize was awarded to the one with the most unique get-up, namely, Gladys Butler, who represented a mountain goat. One might easily have imagined between the roaring of the lion and the yelping of the tiger that they had mistaken the Reeder home for a jungle. The guests were: Helen Ohnstad, who came as a bear; Bessie Ohnstad, a wild cat; Gladys Easterbrook, as a peacock; Arthur Easterbrook, as a reindeer; William Easterbrook, as a monkey; Wilfred Easterbrook, as a rooster; Gladys Butler, a mountain goat; Leo Zeil, a tiger; Julie Reeder, a squirrel; Clarice Elliott, a quail; May Elliott, a leopard, and Master Reider as the king of beasts.

Major Bartlett received on Monday a telegram announcing that his son was seriously ill with typhoid fever at Pittsburgh. Major and Mrs. Bartlett left at once for Pittsburgh, where the Major will spend a month and a half with his son, and it is earnestly hoped by that time he may be fully recovered. During his absence the district will be commanded by Capt. M. C. Buckley.

The Fort Worden basket ball team again met defeat at the hands of the Puget Sound Athletic Club, the score being 34 to 16. The game was played in the post gymnasium on Sunday afternoon, and was witnessed by an enthusiastic crowd from both Seattle and the post.

Chaplain Easterbrook is still confined to his bed, and as yet has not been able to stand the trip to the general hospital at San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Potter, of Victoria, were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. R. P. Reeder during the week. Miss Massingill has been entertaining with a series of elaborate dinners.

FORT WILLIAM McKNINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., Feb. 8, 1907.

Col. and Mrs. Cornelius Gardener, 16th Inf., entertained at dinner on Friday evening in honor of Governor General and Mrs. James F. Smith, their guests afterwards visiting the hotel room and terraces of Corbin Hall. Among other guests were: Gen. and Mrs. Pershing, Major Morrow, Captain Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Swift, of Detroit, Mich., and Señor Unson, of Tayabas Province.

Mrs. V. E. Stolbrand and two daughters, mother and sisters of Lieut. Carlos J. Stolbrand, Engr. Corps, arrived on the Sherman, and are visiting Lieutenant Stolbrand in the Artillery post. Capt. H. D. Styer, 13th Inf., and Mrs. Styer, who came on the Sherman, are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Patten, 13th Inf. Captain Styer is being examined for promotion, and his promotion may take him back to the United States as soon as he completes his examination. Capt. C. E. Morton and Lieut. R. H. Westcott, 16th Inf., who went to Batangas a few weeks ago to visit the former's father, Col. Charles Morton, 7th Cav., returned last week. Mrs. C. E. Morton, who has been visiting Col. and Mrs. Morton, came back with them. Capt. A. E. Waldron, Engr. Corps, who has just been promoted to his captaincy and ordered to the United States, will call on the Sherman. Major C. G. Morton, I.G. Dept., has been making the annual inspection of the post for the past two weeks. Lieut. Beverly C. Daly, 18th Inf., who has been on sick report for the past few weeks, will sail for the States on the Sherman. Mrs. Daly goes with him.

The Y.M.C.A. now has a splendid library, which is being patronized extensively by both officers' families and the enlisted men in the post. A new ruling went into effect Feb. 1, by which everyone has to pay \$1 before books can be taken out, to prevent loss by damaged and lost books. When the person paying leaves the post the money is returned, provided he has lost no books. The bowling alley is also doing an immense business. A team has been organized among the enlisted men here, and after a number of games with different teams of Manila it still has an unbroken record, not having been defeated in a game up to this time. The baseball team from this post has been defeated twice, having played over twenty games.

Troop A, 8th Cavalry, has been ordered to Pasay as guard over the division field meet camp, which is established there. Capt. T. Q. Donaldson, Jr., is expected in the post within the next few days as he has been appointed quartermaster. Capt. Guy S. Nomura, lately appointed captain, has been assigned to Troop A, and will go to Pasay to take command of the troop. Lieut. W. S. Mapes, 25th Inf. (late captain, Phil. Scouts), and John Holtzman, Phil. Scouts, were in the post last week as witnesses before a G.C.M. Lieutenant Mapes goes to the States on the Sherman to join his regiment.

The 23d Battery, Field Art., will relieve the 5th Battery, Field Art., at this post. From a cablegram received yesterday

Uniforms cleaned



We're just as particular in cleaning a service uniform as we are full dress. Our new French process prevents shrinkage, or injury to fabric or decorations. Removal of straps and chevrons unnecessary.

May we tell you how we can do your work, no matter where you live?

Why not have us waterproof your uniform or overcoat, or even your hat?

Our booklet "Expert Cleaning and Dyeing" tells how we renovate men's clothing, women's gowns, curtains, carpets, upholstered goods, etc. Mailed on request.

A. F. BORNOT & BRO.

French Cleaners and Dyers.

17th & Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
1535 Chestnut St., Philadelphia,
N.E. Cor. 12th & Walnut, Philadelphia.
1714 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.
1224 F. St. (N.W.), Washington, D.C.
716 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

day, it seems that the 23d Battery will arrive on the Logan about March 2. The 5th Battery sails on the Logan on March 15.

Miss Orr, who has been visiting Gen. and Mrs. Pershing; Miss Hiller, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Saville, and Lieut. and Mrs. Patten, 1st Cav., will be passengers from this post on the Logan. Lieutenant Sidman has been promoted to the 2d Cavalry from the 8th, and goes to join his regiment; Lieutenant Latrobe goes to the States on leave.

Lieut. J. L. Topham, 13th Inf., has been ordered to the division field meet camp for duty. Capt. J. R. Lindsay, 13th Inf., who has been in Leyte for two weeks as counsel, will take the southern trip before returning to the post on the next trip of the Seward. Major and Hugh J. Gallagher, Sub. Dpt., were visitors in the post the past few days.

Corbin Hall and the streets which were named for different officers who have served in the post—Anderson avenue, Markley avenue, Cornman avenue, and many others—will be given different names. Corbin Hall will bear the name of an officer who is not living. It is understood the names have to be changed on account of a War Department order prohibiting names of living officers being given to any buildings, streets, etc.

Mr. Thomas C. Kinney, one of the prominent attorneys of Manila, and who is counsel for one of the corporations that is building some of the railroads in the Philippines Islands, gave a large dinner last Wednesday in honor of Mr. Charles M. Swift, of Detroit, who is president of one of the corporations building the roads, and Mrs. Swift, at Corbin Hall. The hall was beautifully decorated with Chinese and Japanese lanterns, and the guests were seated around a number of small tables. A number of officers and their families were guests of Mr. Kinney to meet Mr. and Mrs. Swift.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 11, 1907.

Mrs. Lester W. Cornish and her daughter, Miss Kathryn Cornish, left last Tuesday for Hot Springs, Ark., where they will visit Mr. Warren Cornish for a few weeks. Capt. L. W. Cornish, 9th Cav., has been relieved from duty on recruiting service at this depot, and after spending a few weeks in Hot Springs, will proceed to his home and await retirement. Capt. William C. Cannon, Q.M., has as his guest, the early part of the week, Major Kelly, retired. Lieut. Eugene J. Ely, 5th Cav., has returned from Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Mrs. Condon, who has been the guest of Mrs. Ely, returned to her home in Iowa last week. Mrs. Will L. Pyles, who was confined to the house with an attack of gripe for a few days last week, is now out again.

Mrs. John T. Geary entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club very delightfully last week, and her friends were delighted to find her quite recovered from her recent illness. After a number of rubbers had been played, delicious refreshments were served. The ladies present were Mrs. Slaughter, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Hasson, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Banister, Mrs. Goodspeed, Mrs. Pyles, and Miss Smith. Capt. Ola W. Bell, Q.M., arrived this week and relieved Capt. William C. Cannon, who has been quartermaster at this depot. Mrs. Bell will remain in St. Louis with relatives, until quarters are arranged here. Capt. W. C. Cannon left last Wednesday for New York which will be his new station. Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin C. Long expect to leave the early part of next week for St. Louis, where they will live, on pension, during the remaining time that Lieutenant Long is on duty in this division. Capt. G. Soulard Turner will take Lieutenant Long's quarters and expects to have his mother and sister, Mrs. Turner and Miss Blanche Turner, with him during his detail of recruiting service at this post. Mrs. Frederick Funston entertained a number of ladies at a thimble party last Saturday afternoon.

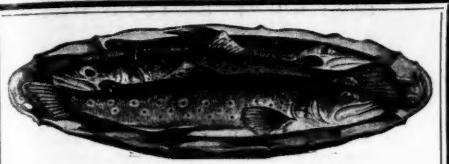
Annes L. Poindexter, known in the mounted service as "Provost Jack," is the guest this week of Chief Musician F. J. Weber. For nineteen years before his retirement in 1893, Poindexter was on duty at Jefferson Barracks in the capacity of provost sergeant, and though far advanced in years, he is still active, and thoroughly enjoyed visiting all the old haunts of the days of his service here. Sergeant Poindexter served in the Civil War, and with the 7th Cavalry participated in all the Indian engagements under General Custer up to 1875.

Lieut. Francis J. McConnell, 17th Inf., who is in charge of the general mess at this post, will move into quarters now occupied by Capt. Lester W. Cornish. Lieut. John P. McGrave is confined to the house with an attack of gripe. Lieut. James D. Fife, Med. Dept., who has been on temporary duty at this post, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Powell for the past month, expects to leave early next week for Fort Slocum, N.Y.

The work of fumigating the barracks has been completed, and with painting and repairing the men's quarters have been put into much better condition. There are still quite a number of cases of meningitis in the post hospital, though it is understood that they are of a milder form of the disease.

The weekly concert in the mess hall was largely attended last week, the depot band giving an unusually good program. Following the concert was a very interesting game of basket ball, played by two teams from St. Louis. Several boxing contests were also witnessed, among them, a bout between the two Carter brothers of the Broadway Athletic Club. Among the officers and their families present were Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, Captain Geary, Capt. William T. Littlehale, Capt. L. W. Cornish, Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson, Miss Smith, and Lieutenants Luhn, Houston, Powell, Turner, Gregory, Bunker, McConnell, Parker, Bosley, Pyles, and James D. Fife, Med. Dept., of Fort Slocum, N.Y.

Cadet John R. Funkhouser, of the fourth class at the Military Academy at West Point, was a visitor in the post the early part of the week, en route to West Point. He has been on

**FISH**

more than any other dish needs careful seasoning. It is rendered more appetizing by the use of

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It is a delicate seasoning for Scalloped Oysters, Broiled Lobster, Cod Fish Balls and Steaks, Deviled Clams, Fish Salads, etc.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

John Duncan's Sons, Agents, New York.

sick leave at his home for several months, and will now return to the Academy to finish his course of study.

A son was born last week to the wife of Sergeant Morrison, H.C., stationed at this depot.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., March 10, 1907.

Mrs. B. T. Simmons entertained the Ladies' Card Club on Tuesday afternoon. The prizes were won by Miss Bena Stewart, Mrs. Jarvis, Mrs. Spencer and Miss Vance. Mrs. Nesbitt, Mrs. Switzer, Mrs. Scott, Lieutenant Cowan and Lane, Lieutenant C. B. Crusan from Evansville, Ind., where they have been on temporary duty. Lieutenant B. M. Bailey has gone to Mansfield, Pa., to attend the funeral of his aunt, Mrs. Charles S. Kingsley. Mr. Henry Mohle, brother-in-law of Contract Surgeon Hasseltine, who has been ill for some time with typhoid fever, is progressing favorably.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 8, 1907.

Col. William A. Simpson, who went East last week, was called thence on account of the serious illness of his mother. Last week Mrs. Ruckman, wife of Major John W. Ruckman, A.C., met with a painful accident while in the city. A hand-truck loaded with merchandise, in the hands of a careless clerk, ran over her foot, severely injuring several toes. Mrs. Ruckman is able to walk about the house now, however, and will soon be out again. Mrs. Steele, wife of Capt. Henry L. Steele, A.C., returned from a visit to Los Angeles last week and is with her parents, Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundeen.

A little daughter was born to Capt. and Mrs. Albert E. Truly, Med. Dept., last week.

Mr. Anderson, who has been visiting his brother, Lieut. Col. F. Anderson, A.C., left last week for a visit to Los Angeles. Wednesday Co., Hospital Corps, moved over to the West Cannon in order to make room in the East Cannon for the 14th Cavalry, ordered to the Presidio from Monterey.

A delegation of twenty men from the Presidio left yesterday at noon for the State Convention of the Y.M.C.A. at Watsonville.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.**DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.**

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.; Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.; Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William S. Edgerly, U.S.A.

2. Northern Division—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill.; Department of the Missouri—Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., in temporary command. Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn.

3. Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Louis, Mo.; Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskay, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

4. Pacific Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Department of California—Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., in temporary command. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Brig. Gen. Stephen P. Joscelyn, U.S.A.

5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I.; Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Thacker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A and B, Manila, P.I., to sail for Ft. Mason, Cal., for station on Aug. 15, 1907; C and D, Ft. Mason, Cal., to sail for Manila from San Francisco July 5; E, F, G, H, I, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington, Bks., D.C.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, Bucobia Bks., Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

4th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States and take station as follows: Two troops on July 15, 1907, to Fort Yellowstone; headquarters, band and ten troops on Oct. 15, 1907; headquarters, band and two squadrons to Fort Meade, and the remaining two troops to Fort Keogh.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; E and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; H, I, K and L, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; E and G, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade, S.D.; I and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo. Hqrs. and nine troops will sail for Manila on Sept. 5, 1907, and three troops on Jan. 5, 1908, to relieve 4th Cavalry.

7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. June 15, 1907, and will take station as follows: Headquarters, band and one squadron to Fort Riley, one squadron to Fort Leavenworth, and one squadron to Fort Sheridan.

8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To be relieved by 10th Cavalry, and sail for the U.S. April 15, taking station as follows: Hqrs., band and two squadrons to Fort Robinson, and one squadron to Fort D. A. Russell.

9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Hqrs. and nine troops will sail for Manila May 5, and two troops on Aug. 5, 1907, to relieve the 7th Cavalry; Troop G will remain in the U.S. at Ft. Leavenworth.

10th Cav.—Address Hqrs., and A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Manila, P.I.; B and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb., and M, Ft. Riley, Kas. Two troops will sail for Manila on June 5, 1907, and one troop will remain in the U.S.

11th Cav.—Hqrs. and I, K, L and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.**Field Artillery.**

Battery and Station. Battery and Station.

1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 18th. Havana, Cuba.

2d. Ft. Riley, Kas. 19th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.

3d. Ft. Myer, Va. 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.

4th. Ft. Myer, Va. 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 22d. Ft. Riley, Kas.

6th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 23d. Manila, P.I.

7th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 24th. Manila, P.I.

8th. Manila, P.I. 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.

9th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 26th. Manila, P.I. To sail for Vancouver Bks., Wash.

10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. June 15, 1907, for station.

11th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Will sail from San Francisco for Manila May 5.

12th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. 28th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.

13th. Manila, P.I. 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th. Havana, Cuba. 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 65th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 66th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

4th. Jackson Bks., La. 67th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

5th. Ft. Scoville, Ga. 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 70th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

8th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.

9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 72d. Ft. Grable, R.I.

10th. Presidio S.F., Cal. 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

11th. Key West Bks., Fla. 74th. Ft. Williams, Me.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 75th. Ft. Preble, Me.

13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

14th. Ft. Scoville, Ga. 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

27th. Presidio S.F., Cal. 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 91st. Jackson Bks., La.

29th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. Ordered to Ft. Worden, Wash.

30th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

31st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

32d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 95th. (Torpedo Co.) Ft. Hancock, N.J.

33d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

34th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

35th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

36th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 99th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

37th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

38th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

39th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

40th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

41st. Ft. Washington, Md. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.

42d. Ft. DuPont, Del. 105th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

43d. Ft. Strong, Mass. 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

44th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.

45th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

46th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 109th. Ft. Groble, R.I.

47th. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

48th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.

49th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.

50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

51st. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

52d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 116th. Ft. Preble, Me.

54th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 117th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.

55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

57th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio 120th. (Torpedo Company), Ft. Strong, Mass.

58th. Ft. Andrews, Boston, 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.

59th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 122d. Key West, Fla.

60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I.

2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

3d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.

4th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.

5th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Harrison, Mont.

7th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.

8th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.

9th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wayne, Mich.

10th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.

11th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

12th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

13th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Harrison, Mont.

14th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

15th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Harrison, Mont.

16th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Harrison, Mont.

17th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Harrison, Mont.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1907, and relieve 15th Infantry.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. May 15, 1907, and take station as follows: Hqrs., band and one battalion to Ft. Bliss, Tex.; one battalion to Ft. Reno, O.T.

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BLAUEJACKETS' BALL AT KEY WEST.

One of the most brilliant entertainments ever seen in Key West, Fla., was the ball given by the bluejackets attached to the naval station there, which is under command of Capt. William H. Beehler.

In no fashionable society event could better behavior have been witnessed, and the arrangements for the event in every detail were simply perfect. The dance was given in the equipment building, which was beautifully decorated with flags, palms, etc. About 200 guests were present, divided among eighty bluejackets, sixty artillerymen from Key West Army Barracks, and about eighty others, comprising a few officers and ladies and citizens of Key West. Strawberries, ice cream, cake, sandwiches, lemonade and coffee, etc., were served in abundance after the first half of the program, and the strawberries and cream, which are a great luxury in Key West, were simply delicious.

The music was furnished by the 9th Band, of the Artillery Corps, and the program consisted of sixteen dances and a number of extras.

The courteous and gentlemanly conduct of the sailors and soldiers on the floor demonstrated that they were worthy of the uniform they wore, and nothing but praise for them was heard on every side. Captain Beehler and his officers introduced the enlisted men to their wives and daughters, with whom they danced and chatted in utter disregard of customary social and official distinctions.

The dance came to a close just in time to avoid a violation of the Sabbath and the men of the Navy and their guests will no doubt retain most pleasant memories of the happy occasion.

The committee was composed of the following: D. A. Walker, president; O. M. Georgi, secretary and treasurer, with the following sub-committees: Arrangement committee—J. A. Driscoll, A. H. Norton and J. Haught; floor committee—H. Fisher, H. Wright, J. Rider and M. Carson; door committee—S. Veddes, F. R. Crankshaw, G. Whiting, E. Russ, G. White and G. H. Foster.

Speaking of the event, Captain Beehler said: "There is a growing sentiment in the Service which favors the granting of greater recognition, socially and otherwise, to worthy enlisted men. It is recognized that the American sailor is no longer recruited from the slums, neither are foreigners admitted to their ranks. Americans only are now enlisted in the Navy, and they must necessarily be men of considerable education and professional ability to be capable of handling the mighty engines of modern warfare. It is also becoming more generally known that the rowdy element is greatly in the minority, and that it is unjust to hold good men accountable for the actions of a few bad ones. The general public must be given to understand that the uniform of our country is a badge of honor, when worthily worn by either officer or enlisted man; and that while a few may disgrace the uniform, the uniform can never disgrace any man."

Capt. Andrea Holmgren, of the Swiss artillery, has invented a new explosive for which a writer in the Journal of the British Royal Engineers makes some interesting claims. He states that at some recent tests it was ascertained that projectiles charged with this explosive produced the same destructive effects as the explosives now generally used, while Holmgren's explosive has the advantage that in event of the bursting of the shell before it leaves the mortar no damage is caused to the gunners: this at least is stated by the author to have been demonstrated at the trials. The trials also proved that no splinters were thrown in a backward direction, so that

no injury would be caused either to the gunners or to the guns or mortars in the case of the projectiles bursting immediately after leaving the mouth of the mortars. Some shrapnel were fired with a quantity of such an explosive, but specially adapted to create an abundant smoke at the moment of bursting. They were fired from field guns against a target at a distance of 1,000 millimeters. The shrapnel produced dense clouds of smoke, which in a few minutes concealed the target like a thick cloud, and in action it would have been possible to advance against the firing line without being discovered. No communication has been made with regard to the composition of this explosive.

HOW TO USE CARTRIDGE BELTS.

The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy has recently authorized the Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Co. to fold with every regulation double loop cartridge belt a circular, of which what follows is a copy. It appears that for some reason many users of this belt insist on carrying the cartridges improperly set in the belt. The circular referred to says:

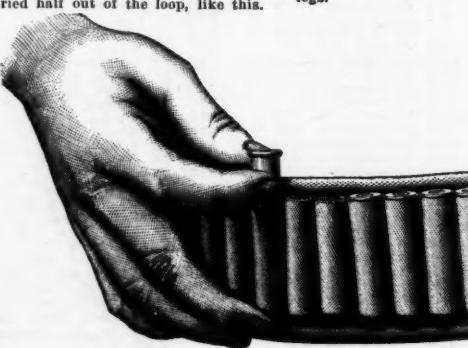
The manufacturers of the double-loop belt for .30 caliber ammunition have been criticized because (1) "If the cartridges are set down in the loops as far as possible, they cannot be pulled by the heads," and (2) "when the cartridges are carried with the heads half an inch or more above the loop they are likely to drop out."

In order that wearers of the belt may fully understand how to get the best results from it, attention is respectfully called to the following:

3. When the cartridges are carried as in No. 1, they cannot be easily withdrawn by the heads, and no such attempt should be made. Instead, the wearer should start the cartridges by pushing them up from the bottom with his second, third and fourth fingers, and then withdraw them by their heads from the top with the thumb and fore-finger, as shown in the cut at the bottom.

4. The belt has a top and a bottom. At the bottom the loops are somewhat narrowed, while the opening of the loop at the top is full size. Wear the belt right side up; if worn bottom side up, the cartridges may drop out, as objects drop from your trousers pockets, if you hang them up by the bottom.

2. The cartridge should never be carried half out of the loop, like this.



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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

When, twenty-five years ago, the project of a tunnel under the British Channel, uniting England with the Continent, was under discussion, "Nineteenth Century" took an active part in opposing the proposition. Now that the project is revived, the "Nineteenth Century and After" enters the lists in opposition to the tunnel, devoting 158 pages of its last number to the discussion of the subject. It publishes a signed article by Editor James Knowles, and other articles by F. Maurice, Herbert Paul, George W. E. Russell, John Macdonell, J. Wolfe Barry, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Gen. Sir Linton Simmonds, G.C.B., Lord Burry, Major Gen. S. E. Hamlen, John Fowler, C.E.; also a protest against the tunnel, signed by over 1,000 distinguished Englishmen; the concluding paragraphs of a report by the Military Committee who considered the subject of a tunnel when it was first proposed; the report on it of the Duke of Cambridge, then field marshal, commanding; and one by Sir Garnet Wolseley, then adjutant general. Most of this matter is reprinted from the Nineteenth Century of 1882 and the whole concludes with extracts from newspaper articles of that year. Speaking of the opposition to the tunnel project of a quarter of a century ago, the editor of the review says: "The public opinion evolved was conclusive and death-blow to the insane project, which was supposed to be shelved and forgotten, at any rate until England should have forgotten the immunities she derives from her island fortress. But company-promoters and speculators, like the poor, are always with us and always ready to renew their attacks upon public credulity. It is suggested that it might be well, therefore, to remind readers at the present time of the careful and exhaustive way in which the matter was considered in the last generation, and to reproduce the record of what passed in 1882 for easy and convenient reference."

Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim, of Barrow-in-Furness, have received an order to construct a battleship for Brazil. It is said this new vessel will be of the Dreadnought type.

The French submarine boat Gymnote, while maneuvering below the surface off Toulon, France, March 5, struck a rock and stove in several of her plates. She succeeded in getting to the top of the water and was towed ashore. No casualties resulted from the accident.

A British naval court-martial, sitting at Chatham, England, has found Capt. Charles E. Kingsmill and Lieut. Basil S. Noake guilty by default of suffering the battleship Dominion to be stranded in the St. Lawrence river on Aug. 18 of last year. The two officers are sentenced to be severely reprimanded.

The Powell Line steamship Masterful has made exhaustive tests of submarine signaling at Liverpool, England. Capt. James Radcliffe reports to the owners: "At five miles distance, ship steaming full speed (12 knots) I brought the lightship to bear 2 points, 4 points, and 6 points and right abeam on my port side, and heard the bell very pronounced and clear in tone in port receiver, inaudible in starboard receiver. I still kept on my port helm, and brought the lightship to bear 2 points, 4 points, and 6 points abaft my port beam and heard bell very distinct up to the 4 points, in which direction sound began to weaken in tone, and at 6 points it was only just audible. I now brought ship back to her course through

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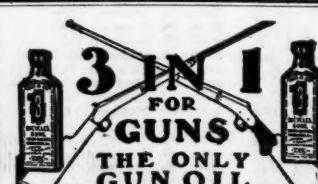
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14 points of the compass, still attending to the submarine receiver, by which means I correctly located the northwest lightship when crossing her line of direction from starboard bow, to one-half point of the compass. I passed close to and hailed the lightship and carried the sound of the bell in both receivers for 2 1/2 miles. At 3 miles I lost all sound of it. The lightship at that time was right astern.

"The loss of Admiral Togo's flagship, Mikasa, as the result of an internal explosion, was one of the most startling events of the Japanese war," says the Scientific American; "and the tragical atmosphere which surrounded the catastrophe was deepened by the fact that the Mikasa was more strongly associated in the minds of the Japanese people with the triumphs of the war than any other ship in their navy. Moreover, there was a sinister rumor, rather industriously circulated, that the loss of the ship was the work of discontented Japanese sailors. To at once clear the navy of any such imputation, and solve the mystery of her loss, the Japanese Admiralty made an immediate investigation by means of divers, who reported that no trace could be found of misconduct or neglect on the part of the officers or men, the explosion having originated in the port magazine containing six-inch ammunition. When the vessel was recently refloated, the Naval Department appointed another committee, whose investigations have shown that the explosion resulted from spontaneous combustion, due to a chemical change in the ammunition of the six-inch magazine. That smokeless powder has always been, and, in some of its forms, is yet, liable to dangerous decomposition while in storage, is well known, and it is more than likely that other serious warship explosions and disasters may have been due to this sinister and at one time greatly-dreaded cause."

Owing to a continuation of the gales the French cruiser Jean Bart, which went ashore on the northwest coast of Africa Feb. 12, will prove a total loss.

The government of Brazil has sent to London by the Minister of Finance the sum of \$10,000,000 as the first instalment on the new naval shipbuilding program. It is understood that the government rescinded the contract with the Armstrongs, accepting the proposal of Vickers & Maxim, and paid a penalty of \$250,000 to the former firm.

Lieutenant Colonel von Bosdow, an accomplished German military officer, who has recently made an extended personal study of the British army, passes some exceedingly frank criticism upon that organization in an article which appears in the Militär-Wochenblatt, of Berlin. In this article, parts of which have been translated by the Literary Digest, he plainly intimates that he does not think much of the system of voluntary military service, and he ventures the opinion that English officers and men are somewhat "slouchy," if not lacking in discipline. "The English government," he goes on to

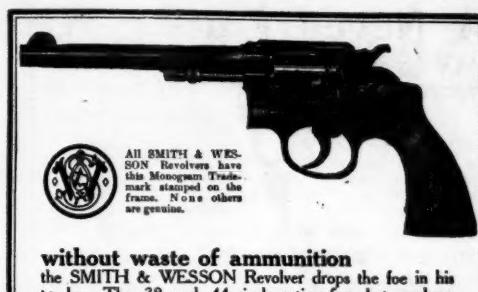
say, "hires its soldiers just as a German householder engages a servant. At the railway stations and on public monuments are placards, with colored illustrations, which set forth in glowing terms the delights and profits of military service. In Trafalgar Square, one of the most bustling centers of London, recruiting sergeants, recognizable by their party-colored rosettes, stand from day to day, lying in wait for their victims. The poor devils who suffer themselves thus to be hired are by no means the flower of British civilization, and the reputation enjoyed by Tommy Atkins among the people may be gauged by the fact that non-commissioned officers in uniform are absolutely refused admittance at a number of public places of entertainment." This obsolete system of recruiting, says Colonel von Bosdow, fails to raise an adequate number of candidates for the service. What shocks him particularly, however, are the bearing and habits of the English officer, of whom he says: "The officer is more conspicuous for his distinguished air and good address, but he is too much absorbed in sport to have either time or energy for military training or study. His habits are so luxuriant that he needs a considerable private fortune, in addition to his pay, if he would meet necessary expenses, so that many young fellows of the greatest promise are cut off from the profession of arms. Just imagine that the red tunic embroidered for full dress costs more than \$40, and every arm of the service uses three or four different uniforms—for review, for maneuvers, for the mess, etc. It is very astonishing to see, as I have seen, a commanding officer enter the barrack in mufti to carry out some detail of current duty, while the guard turns out and presents arms, and the officers on duty make their reports to him."

The British Secretary for War was asked in the House of Commons what was the total number of men on the peace establishment, and what was the total annual cost of the armies of France, Germany, Russia, and the United Kingdom, respectively. In reply Mr. Haldane said that the figures for 1906, which were taken from the Estimates, were as follows: Peace Establishment, Regular Army—France, \$62,642, cost, \$162,353,400; Germany, 614,358, cost, \$163,084,410; Russia, 1,225,000, cost, \$199,391,405; United Kingdom, 196,600, cost, \$126,505,000.

The Chief Constructor of the French Navy is quoted as expressing the belief that the battleship and armored cruiser must before long be merged into single type, the battle cruiser. This resultant concentration of great attack and defense with extreme speed will, he believes, be found illustrated, say, in 1915, in a vessel of 25,000 tons, mounting a unit battery of high caliber guns, and developing a speed of not less than twenty-two knots. The French constructor is also persuaded that any navy now bold enough to lay down battleships of 25,000 tons' displacement will by one stroke secure a tremendous advance over all its rivals, because a squadron of four such vessels will greatly outclass six battleships less effective in the energies that can be assembled.

Capt. Karl Leon, of the Swedish artillery, claims to have made a remarkable invention for naval warfare. Hitherto the torpedo and the sea mine have been separate engines managed under entirely different conditions. Captain Leon's invention blends them into one. He has produced a torpedo which, while capable of being discharged from a ship's tubes, and of being used in all respects like an ordinary torpedo, can also be made to serve the purpose of a mine in the open sea, and in this way brought to bear against ships in places at present sheltered from the danger of mines. It can be kept at a desired depth for a considerable time.

Sir William H. White, late Director of Naval Construction of the British navy, in a recent lecture in London on the still undetermined question of superiority between guns and armor, showed the development in weight and power of the muzzle-loading gun from about 1855,



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